(*c*) Whether trained teachers are given preferential treatment, and if so, in what manner?

(*d*) The maximum number of pupils (i) in the Primary, (ii) in the Lower Secondary and (iii) in the High School Department that are permitted to be taught together in any class by a single teacher and whether any supernumerary pupils are permitted in any of these classes?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT—

A.—45. (*a*) The total number of teachers is as follows:—

		Primary Department.	Lower Secondary Department.
Bangalore	...	205	102
Mysore	...	171	34

The average number of pupils per teachers is as follows:—

		Primary Department.	Lower Secondary Department.
Bangalore	...	29	27
Mysore	...	22	18

The number of teachers who have obtained the training certificate is as follows:—

		Primary Department.	Lower Secondary Department.
Bangalore	...	87	40
Mysore	...	98	16

(*b*) Statement furnishing the information is placed on the table (*vide* Appendix XV).

(*c*) Yes. Other things being equal, the trained teachers are generally preferred for promotion.

(*d*) The maximum number of pupils that are permitted to be taught together in a class is as follows:—

(i) In the primary schools, one teacher is given to a school with a strength of less than 30 pupils and one more teacher for every 30 pupils up to a maximum strength of 90. In schools the strength of which is over 90, a class or section of 40 pupils is taken by one teacher.

(ii) In the Middle Schools, one teacher is given for a class or section of 40 pupils.

(iii) In the High Schools, the strength of each section is fixed at 40 to 50 as accommodation permits.

If the number of pupils admitted does not much exceed the above limits no new sections are opened.

The Assembly next proceeded to consider.—

Representations.

No. 1.—Increase of the rates of mileage and daily allowance to officials drawing less than Rs. 40.

Messrs. T. Ramachandra Rao and M. Seshagiri Rao, Magadi Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that the rates of mileage and batta payable to officials and menials drawing a salary of less than Rs. 40 a month be fixed at 3 annas per mile and 12 annas per day respectively.

MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The existing travelling allowance admissible to clerks drawing Rs. 40 and below and to menials is quite inadequate and does not even suffice for their bare necessities. In order that they might at least meet their hotel charges, they may be given three annas mileage and 12 annas daily allowance. I have heard from so many clerks complaints in regard to the total inadequacy of these allowances, and it is but right that the Government should give them proper relief.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—The rates of travelling allowances are fixed according to pay. It is neither possible nor necessary to raise the mileage and daily allowances of officials and menials in the manner proposed.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—As the representation does not deal with any matter of public interest, I think it is better not to take cognisance of it.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—It is but right that they should be given some relief as they tour on Government duty. Daily allowance at least must be increased by fixing a higher minimum.

DEWAN.—In the present circumstances, it is not possible to increase the travelling allowances.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA.—For cartage, there is a schedule of rates prescribed, *viz.*, three annas per mile in the malnad. If a mileage rate of two annas is allowed, according to travelling allowance rules, whence should the other one anna come? It will be impossible for a clerk on small pay hiring carts at these rates. Therefore it is really very necessary that some enhanced rate of travelling allowance should be fixed for low paid clerks.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—In the alternative, the Government should instruct the officers going on tour to take their clerks with them in their own cart. By this arrangement, the clerks will be saved from paying anything for the cartage.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The families of the clerks going on tour surely do not fast, and in many cases clerks are fed by their masters. It is therefore not at all necessary to revise the rates of travelling allowances in such cases.

DEWAN.—Owing to financial stringency, it is not possible to accept the proposition.

No. 2.—Increase of interest on charitable endowments meant for education.

Messrs. G. Paramasiviah and Mahomed Abbas Khan, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—That the rate of interest on all charitable endowments specially meant for educational purposes be raised to 5 per cent.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The Government themselves borrow at 7 and 7½ per cent, and people who come forward with endowments for any charitable purposes specially meant for educational purposes should be encouraged as far as possible by allowing them higher rate of interest. Government very kindly issued orders recently fixing the rate of interest on certain endowments at 5 per cent; but my request is that this arrangement should be brought into force with retrospective effect. There are quite a lot who have very kindly given endowments some years ago and the Government fixed the rate of interest permanently at 4 per cent when the prevailing rate of interest was at 3½ per cent. But now for fresh endowments, the Government have fixed the rate of interest at 5 per cent. Since the endowments are meant for charitable purposes, I would request that the rate of interest fixed at 5 per cent may be given retrospective effect.

DEWAN.—For permanent endowments, a fair rate of 4 per cent has been given. This rate is not liable to be reduced. According to the Order of September 1922, the rate has been raised to 5 per cent in some cases for a period of three years and the question of continuing it further will depend on the conditions prevailing at the time of the expiry of the term. Nothing more can be done.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The rate of interest then prevailing was 3 or 3½ per cent when Government fixed at 4 per cent. The market rate has now doubled and I request that a slightly higher rate than 4 per cent, *viz.*, 5 per cent may now be given on endowments for educational purposes. If the market rate of interest comes down in course of time, the Government could revise their rates of interest accordingly.

DEWAN.—In the orders issued in regard to fixing the rate of interest at 5 per cent, the enhanced rate has been allowed to continue for three years. On the expiry of the period, if any change is necessary, Government will then consider as to what should be done. Such endowments as have been given the permanent rate of interest at 4 per cent cannot be given the benefit of the 5 per cent rate.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The Government have been pleased to fix the rate of interest at 5 per cent in some cases,

and in some cases the rate of interest is only 4 per cent. My request is that the rate of interest on all endowments should be uniform where such endowments are intended only for education.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—A person who wishes to give an endowment for a specific purpose would generally calculate the interest accruing thereon with which his wishes can be carried out for all time. With the same amount, it is impossible now to meet all the necessary expenditure. Hence a higher rate should be allowed.

DEWAN.—I am afraid owing to financial stringency it is not possible to enhance the rate of interest in the case of permanent endowments.

No. 3.—Opening a Sub-Treasury in each sub-taluk.

Mr. G. K. Narayana Rao, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—A good deal of difficulty exists at present in conveying remittances to the Treasury from the villages of sub-taluks. It is prayed that a Sub-Treasury may be opened in each sub-taluk.

MR. G. K. NARAIN RAO.—A good deal of difficulty is caused to the raiyats who wish to make remittances to the Treasury from the villages of sub-taluks, particularly when the money is small. In order that the raiyats might not be put to the difficulty of going long distances for petty sums, a Sub-Treasury may be caused to be opened in each sub-taluk. A Sub-Treasury may be opened at least for two days in a week.

DEWAN.—Government are willing to convert some of the sub-taluks as pakka taluks when finances become available. If sub-taluks are to be converted into pakka taluks immediately, it will entail heavy expenditure. This does not appear to be a practical proposition.

MR. KARNIK KRISHNA MURTHY.—It may at least be ordered that at present when the patel has to send only small sums of money to the Treasury, such sums may be remitted by money order at his own cost.

Many other members did not agree to this proposal.

DEWAN.—It is not practicable at present.

No. 4.—Remission of wet assessment for failure of crops owing to insufficient supply of water.

Messrs. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Devanahalli Taluk, C. Narahariah, Nelamangala Taluk, Guruswami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk and T. Ramachandra Rao, Magadi Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that Jamabandi Officers be empowered to sanction remission of wet assessment

when there is failure of crops owing to insufficient supply of water.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—On account of the failure of rains last year, tanks did not get any supply of water. I am aware that Government did grant remissions in certain cases, but these orders do not really benefit the raiyats. What is wanted is that remission should be sanctioned when they are most needed. I, therefore, pray that Jamabandi Officers should be empowered to sanction remission of wet assessment when there is failure of crops owing to insufficient supply of water.

DEWAN.—There is no rule empowering Jamabandi Officers to sanction remission. They can only recommend to the Revenue Commissioner. According to the Government Order of February 1922, even the Revenue Commissioner has not been authorized to grant remissions but he is only empowered to grant suspension of revenue.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Let the Jamabandi Officer be at least allowed to grant remissions under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners. Some such arrangement is urgently called for in the interest of the suffering raiyats.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The present rules do not give any relief to the raiyats. Wherever the crops under the tanks fail, remissions should be given in the same year, after inspection of the land and the conditions prevailing.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—At present remissions are not allowed and even if recommendations are sent, it takes a very long time to obtain orders.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—Since 1920, there was general paucity of rainfall and tanks have not filled at all with the result that famine has become an annual occurrence. Remissions are not given where necessary and the raiyats are put to great difficulties.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Rainfall is taken as a ground sometimes to refuse remission though every year there would be failure of crop. Some arrangement should be made whereby raiyats would get remission as a matter of course when the crops fail.

DEWAN.—There is a resolution which will be discussed in this Assembly and this matter may be taken up along with it. In any case, the Sub-Division Officer cannot be authorised to grant remissions.

No. 5.—Provision for the cancellation of the sales of immoveable properties held for arrears of revenue on the application of persons interested in the land.

Messrs. G. Paramasiviah and Mahomed Abbas Khan, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—That when immoveable property has been sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue or other dues to Government, any person either owning such property or holding an interest therein by virtue of title acquired before such sale, may apply to have the sale set aside on his depositing with the officer under whose orders the sale is being held within 30 days from the date of sale, the following amounts:—

(*a*) for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to 5 per cent of the purchase money.

(*b*) for payment towards arrears of revenue to Government the amount specified in the proclamation of sale as that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered less any amount which may since the date of such proclamation of sale have been received by Government.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Order 21, Rule 89 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that when an immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree of the Civil Court, the owner of the property so sold, may within 30 days from the date of the sale, deposit the sale amount plus 5 per cent of the amount mentioned in the sale proclamation as compensation to the purchaser, and have the sale set aside. A similar provision may be made in the Revenue Law so that the defaulters may not lose the land. Very often it happens that the notice issued by the Revenue authorities does not reach the Khatedar and at times he does not get back his land even after payment of the arrears of rent, compensation, etc. In some cases, where the Khatedar has not got the *patta* great difficulty is felt involving heavy loss to raiyats.

DEWAN.—There is a special register in which the name of the Khatedar is noted by the Jamabandi Officer.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—If people are educated, it would be all right as they will know the procedure. But much fraud is being practised on illiterate persons. It is, therefore, necessary to make a suitable provision in the Land Revenue Code so that the Khatedars and others interested in the land as well as the purchaser of the land may not lose anything by the cancellation of the sale.

DEWAN.—He must take steps for the payment of arrears of revenue as soon as he gets the sale notice.

SECOND MEMBER.—All these difficulties will be avoided if the kandaya is paid promptly.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—True, Sir, but to err is human. I do not want this concession to be shown to habitual and persistent defaulters. Government do no sustain any loss by accepting this modification.

DEWAN.—It is not a mere question of Government recovering the arrears. It is a question of recognizing the interest of the party who is responsible for the payment of the revenue. The object of Government is to secure promptitude in remitting the Kandaya. Besides, there may be creditors who have obtained civil court decree against a particular immoveable property and how are the Government to verify the interest of each party?

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Government need not investigate all these claims. The money will be paid to them either by the Khatedar or by somebody else on his behalf.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The Revenue rules say that the revenue may be paid by anybody, irrespective of the Khatedar.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—If this suggestion is adopted, there will be no inconvenience to Government. On the other hand, the amendment of the Revenue Code will be helpful to Government. If necessary, the defaulter who has lost the land in the auction sale may be required to pay the purchaser the sale amount plus 10 per cent of the selling price as compensation instead of 5 per cent suggested.

DEWAN.—Why do you want this concession? Coercive measures are resorted to as a last step after affording every facility to the raiyat for payment of *Kandaya*.

SECOND MEMBER.—So long as a raiyat pays the rent, the property will be his; but the moment he fails to pay, it becomes the property of Government. The Civil Court analogy won't apply in revenue matters.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—Where is the difficulty for Government in accepting this recommendation so long as they are not going to take the land and cultivate it. They can only lease it out. This measure, if acceded to, will be of great advantage to the people.

DEWAN.—The revenue administration is not such an easy thing. It is not possible to relax the rules as suggested.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—This concession will go a long way towards safeguarding the interests of minors and women who happen to be the Khatedars.

MR. NANJAPPA SETTY.—The concession asked for has an important bearing on special cases such as those in which the properties are mortgaged to money-lenders, where neither the Sahukar nor the Government gain by the auction sale but the middle-man. It will be just that the sale should be set aside when the arrears, etc., are paid off within 30 days. The amendment of the Revenue Law in this respect will tend to help minors and other helpless people.

MR. RAMASWAMI.—There are cases in which women and minor boys happen to pay the Kandaya. They will have no facility to arrange for timely payments of Kandaya, they may have no information as to when they have got to make payment. The Government must have regard for these cases.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR.—I oppose this proposition. If this is accepted, there will be lots of absurdities. I have known several victims to these revenue sales. My contention is that the sales should be cancelled unless the auction purchaser fails to pay the amount. There is at present considerable delay in the confirmation of these sales; and even after confirmation, if an application is made by another man on the ground of some irregularity the sale is cancelled.

The revenue sales stand on quite a different footing from Civil Court Sales.

Under the Civil Procedure Code any person owning such a property or holding an interest by virtue of title acquired before the sale can come forward for the cancellation of the sale by paying the purchase amount together with the compensation specified in the Code. Transplanting this provision on the similar provision in the Land Revenue Code will bring about many absurdities. For instance, if both the owner of the property before sale and the judgment creditor go to the Amildar with the money and apply to him for the cancellation of the sale, how should the Amildar decide as to whose claim should be recognised! Should he do it under a summary procedure? If so, which is the appellate authority? If the Amildar interferes in this, he will have taken the jurisdiction of a civil court which is not contemplated by the Land Revenue Law. If the suggestion made by Mr. Paramasiviah is accepted, the Revenue Law regarding revenue sales will be altogether unsettled. For these reasons, the proposal should not be accepted.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—By taking money like this from a third party, Government would not give away the land. Similarly, when the land is sold for arrears of revenue, Government will recover the full amount while the owner of the land will get back his property which should otherwise have gone to another person. In this way, so far as Government is concerned, there is no inconvenience. I, therefore, think that Mr. Paramasiviah's representation may be accepted.

SECOND MEMBER.—There seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of some members here. When once a property has been sold by auction, the sale cannot be cancelled otherwise than on account of irregularity, mistake or fraud. The intention of the movers of the subject seems to

be that when an application is made for setting aside a sale, the sale should be set aside automatically. If the proposition is accepted, revenue sales will lose all value and bidders will hardly come forth to bid at revenue sales. Moreover, if such a system is introduced, we will have given encouragement to make default in payment of revenue. Somebody said that the Government will not lose anything by accepting the proposal of the mover. If the *Kandayam* is not paid at the proper time, it means that it is, for the time being at least, a loss to Government, and if in the sale, the land does not fetch the amount equivalent to the arrears, that will be a loss to Government. I, therefore, fail to see how Government incurs no loss. Moreover, such a provision, as is recommended to be adopted by the mover, is nowhere found in the Land Revenue Law of British India.

DEWAN.—If the owner of the land is really anxious to retain the property for himself, the best course for him is to pay up the Kandayam within the time allowed by Government and even after the period mentioned in the notice that would be issued to him. If he fails to do it, he must necessarily take the consequence arising from the default.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—The main point for consideration is that people generally do not know exactly the procedure to be followed in the payment of *kandayam.*

DEWAN.—How do they become aware of the procedure suddenly in 30 days after the sale? The existing rules have been framed after mature consideration in the interest of the Khatedar himself. The Revenue Law recognises only the Khatedar. If such a rule as is proposed is accepted, the number of defaulters will increase and Government will have to take coercive measures on a much larger scale than at present, which it is the intention of the Government to avoid. In order to prevent hardship to the people, the rule lays down that the Khatedar must pay the arrears or some one else whose name is entered in the special Notice Register. If this is done, notice will be given to him also before the land is brought to auction. The proposal cuts at the root of the Revenue Law and cannot be accepted.

SECOND MEMBER.—In special cases of hardships to individuals, Government will consider the case, and there is also provision for it. But it cannot be made a general rule.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—If the rule is made obligatory, it will be convenient then.

SECOND MEMBER.—This cannot be done.

DEWAN.—It goes to the bottom of the land revenue administration. Government cannot consider the case.

No. 6.—(*a*) Maintenance of a record of rights in the Taluk Office to ote the names of "Co-owners" in a holding.

Mr. Appaji Gowda, Channapatna Taluk.

(*b*) Abolition of the practice of forfeiting the entire survey number for efault of Kandayam on portions.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Pray that a register showing the particulars of the share of each of the several co-owners of a survey number be maintained in the Taluk Office, for purposes of assessing each *shikmidar's* liability to pay the Kandayam and that in case of default of payment of Kandayam only his share be proceeded against.

(*b*) Pray that the practice of forfeiting the entire survey number for default of payment of Kandayam on a portion of that survey number, be discontinued and the defaulting co-owner's share only in the survey number be sold.

MR. APPAJI GOWDA.—There are several cases in which there are three or four *hissedars* for one survey number. According to the existing rules, the whole survey number is liable to be sold by auction if any of these *hissedars* fails to pay his share of assessment. This is not right. A separate register showing the several *hissedars* if any, for each survey number has to be maintained to obviate such inconveniences. I therefore pray that a register showing the particulars of the share of each of the several co-owners of a survey number be maintained in the Taluk Office, for purposes of assessing each *shikmidar's* liability to pay the Kandayam and that in case of default of payment of Kandayam only his share be proceeded against.

SECOND MEMBER.—The several divisions belonging to *hissedars* in one survey number cannot be recognised as they are not separately demarcated. This aspect of the case has been considered in framing the rules. Every survey number is therefore made a unit, unless it is allowed to be divided into sub-numbers.

MR. PACHA SAHEB.—It is but fair that the portion of land belonging to the defaulter should be auctioned and not of those who have paid their share of assessment.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—This is a standing grievance. The subject has been coming up for discussion every time. Though difficulties may exist in the way of altering the rules, Government have, in the interest of poor raiyats, to make suitable changes as the raiyats are suffering considerably at present. The matter requires thorough investigation, and relief to raiyats is necessary.

DEWAN.—You know that minute sub-division of holdings is one of the reasons for agricultural depression.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—India is not like other foreign countries in this respect. In Hindu families, brothers who inherit ancestral property enjoy it separately in many cases. If on account of default in payment of assessment, by one of the brothers, the lands belonging to the other brothers who have paid their share of Kandayam are also to be sold by auction, that does not seem to be fair. In the case of jodi villages belonging to several *hissedars*, the *hisse* of the particular individual who will be a defaulter will be forfeited and sold. Such a course may be followed in other cases also.

SECOND MEMBER.—In the case of jodi villages, the portion belonging to a particular *vrittidar* will be sold only if his name is separately registered and not otherwise.

MR. MALLIAH.—Villagers are not well conversant with the rules and some relief for them, in this respect is desirable. The shanbhog of the village collects the assessment from the several co-owners of each survey number. If the right of each such co-owner is separately registered and action taken only on the sharer who becomes a defaulter, there will be no difficulty.

SECOND MEMBER.—If the right of persons who pay Kandayam is to be recognised, there is the risk of third persons paying Kandayam to the shanbhog and managing to get their names also registered by him. Government do certainly care for the interests of the people. The only course that can be thought of to obviate the inconvenience complained of is to allow each survey number to be made into as many sub-numbers as there may be sharers. This will result in having to demarcate small extents of two guntas or even less, with no limit at all. To do this, we will have to appoint one or two Mojinidars for each taluk. Again the village maps and Akarband are to be altered frequently and the village accounts change every year As one survey number may contain both wet, dry and garden lands, classers of the Survey Department will have to visit the villages several times. These will result not only in various kinds of difficulties, but also entail an expenditure of lakhs of rupees. This is also against the principle that every survey number should as far as possible be a unit. Government therefore recognises only sub-divisions of survey numbers properly demarcated. It is impossible to maintain a register of all private rights in one survey number. We may only think of reducing the extent of the minimum limit for each sub-number to a certain extent, but if the

minimum extent is unlimited it will not be conducive to sound revenue administration.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—If the extent of sub-numbers is to be reduced according to the desire of parties an extra sum of eight annas or so may be levied and the amounts thus realized may be utilised towards the establishment that may be necessary for the purpose.

DEWAN.—The proposal involves obvious difficulties and absurdities. It cannot be accepted.

No. 7.—Remuneration to village officers.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk; and C. Narahariah, Nelamangala Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—1. It is requested that the *potgi* of patels and shanbhogs may kindly be increased.

2. That early orders may kindly be issued regulating the remuneration of *totis* and *talwars*.

MR. VEEREGOWDA.—Every official of Government is given a monthly pay and promotions are also given from time to time. The patels and shanbhogs are doing very important work for which some potgi has been allowed many years ago. Their work has since increased enormously and yet their potgi has not increased. It is therefore necessary that the potgi should be suitably increased. This question has been pressed upon the attention of Government several times, and every time Government dispose of it by merely saying that it will be considered.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—We have been agitating for the increase of potgi for the past 30 years. The present potgi is quite inadequate and requires to be increased.

DEWAN.—Our system is based on the Bombay system. We have also given a grant for contingencies. Further increase is unthinkable in the present state of our finances as even one rupee increase means an expenditure of over two lakhs of rupees.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—The late Dewan, Mr. T. Ananda Rao, promised that the patels and shanbhogs would be given 10 per cent increase. This has not been done. The patels and shanbhogs are called upon to furnish every information and wait upon every Government Officer. We are doing collection work on behalf of so many departments of Government. Our work has increased tenfold and yet our remuneration remains the same. Even our inam lands are not properly cultivated. The scale of potgi should be increased. Government promised that the shanbhogs would be allowed

a scale of 5 per cent after resurvey operations but they have allowed only 4 per cent.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Shanbhogi lands are now fully assessed. They may perhaps be asked to pay only a quit-rent.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—The pateli lands may be resumed by Government and fixed pay may be given to them.

DEWAN.—Nothing can be done now owing to the financial condition of the State.

No. 8.—Abolition of the system of disposing of fishery in tanks and exemption of raiyats from doing turf work to tanks.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that the existing system of disposing fishery in tanks to the raiyats may be discontinued and the raiyats exempted from doing turf work to tanks.

MR. VEEREGOWDA.—The system of disposing of fishery by giving it to the raiyats free of cost in the case of tanks the earthwork of which is being done by them is causing great hardship. By this arrangement, the condition of the tanks is very much neglected. The turf work to the bunds may be taken over by Government and the raiyats exempted from this duty.

SECOND MEMBER.—There seems to be some misapprehension. Under the Tank Maintenance Rules, it is the obligatory duty of the raiyats and they are therefore responsible for doing turf work to the tanks. The giving of right of fishery is only a concession. The responsibility for Tank Maintenance work cannot be waived in any case.

No. 9.—Training of patels.

Mr. Guruswami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk.

Summary of Representation. - Now that orders have been passed for removing illiterate patels, it is prayed that a system of training the patels be introduced.

MR. GURUSWAMI GOWDA.- Since the patel holds a very important position, it is absolutely necessary that a system should be introduced for the training of patels, at least for three months.

DEWAN.—The question of opening a training school for patels in every district is engaging the active attention of Government.

No. 10.—Increase of horse allowance to shekdars.

Mr. C. Narahariah, Nelamangala Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that the horse allowance of shekdars may kindly be increased.

MR. NARAHARIAH.—It is regrettable to note that the shekdars, in spite of the heavy executive work they are called upon to do are allowed only a very small horse allowance which is nothing compared with that drawn by other officials of similar status in other departments. I therefore humbly pray that the horse allowance to shekdars may kindly be increased.

DEWAN.—This has already been noted for consideration when funds become available.

No. 11.—Abolition of Irrigation Cess.

(a) Mr. C. Narahariah, Nelamangala Taluk.

(b) Messrs. Dalavai Basalingappa, Gojjanur Chennappa Setty and Doddamanjappa, Sagar Taluk.

Messrs. Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Nadig Bhaskara Rao and K. Chandrasekharaiya, Sorab Taluk.

Messrs. N. Srinivasa Udapa, Nagar Taluk, S. Murigeppa, Shimoga Taluk and Nadig Aswatha Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(a) It is requested that the irrigation cess may kindly be abolished on lands irrigated from rainfall.

(b) The levy of irrigation cess on lands which have no source of irrigation such as tanks and channels may be abolished as in the Kadur District.

MR. C. NARASIMIAH, NELAMANGALA TALUK.—Irrigation cess is now levied on lands for which no water is supplied by Government. Even when the lands are irrigated by rain water cess is levied. We are paying assessment on the land. The imposition of irrigation cess works as a double levy. It is therefore requested that irrigation cess may kindly be abolished on lands irrigated from rainfall.

DEWAN.—This question has been engaging the attention of Government from the year 1920-21. If this cess is abolished, Government will sustain a loss of nearly two lakhs of rupees. The cess collected on rainfed lands alone amounts to about Rs. 80,000. Government are in sympathy with the representation. This question will be referred to in my concluding remarks.

No. 12.—Improving the status of patels.

Mr. Nadiga Mallappa, Holalkere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The status of patels which is very unsatisfactory should be improved by opening training schools for them, enhancing their potgi and in other ways. Only officers of the Revenue Department of the grade of

Amildars and above should be authorised to address them by *hukums* and the officers of all other departments should address them only by *yadast*.

MR. NADIG MALLAPPA.—This subject is the same as Subject No. 9. Since an assurance was given that the question of opening training schools is engaging the attention of Government, I do not want to speak much on this subject except the following. It is pitiable to notice that even the stamp-vendors and others are allowed some discount on the sale of stamps, while poor patels whose work is undoubtedly heavier than any body else, get nothing. It is therefore my earnest request that their status should be satisfactorily improved by opening training schools for them, enhancing their potgi and in other ways. I might also request that only officers of the Revenue Department of the grade of Amildars and above should be authorised to address them by *hukums* and the officers of all other departments should only address them by *yadast*. Patels in British India have more powers and I request the same concession should be extended in our State also. My friends here may say that the patels are not sufficiently educated in order to invest them with enhanced powers. But considering the fact that so many gentlemen who are working in the Bench Courts and other rural bodies are uneducated, and are still carrying on their work satisfactorily merely out of experience, I do not think there is any difficulty in enhancing the status of the patels.

DEWAN.—The question of opening training schools for patels is under the consideration of Government. As regards raising the potgi, the reply of Government has already been given that it cannot be increased on account of the present financial condition.

In regard to communications addressed to patels, the existing rules are fair and require no modification.

No. 13.—Leaving sufficient margin for passage of carts, etc., on lands.
Mr. J. S. Mahalingappa, Jagalur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—At present great difficulty is experienced in carting manure, etc., or in having access to lands situated in the midst of other lands. The village maps do not show the tracks intended for such purposes. *Mamul* paths are obstructed by the land owners concerned. The width of the existing "*shists*" are not sufficient for practical purposes. The leaving of a path not less than 15 feet wide in the case of dry lands and not less than 12 feet wide in the case of wet lands may be strictly enforced.

MR. M. C. MALLAYYA.—The existing tracks are not sufficient. Cultivation will suffer to a very large extent if the people should have no right of way.

As it is not possible to give cart track to each and every survey number, this should be done on the basis of some understanding to be arrived at in the village itself.

MR. B. NANJUNDA REDDY.—There seems to be no need for any change.

SECOND MEMBER.—In special cases, the right of way should be purchased by acquisition. Generally it has to be arranged by common consent in the village.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR OF YELANDUR.—It is very difficult to cart manure or to have access to lands situated in the midst of other lands. Much inconvenience is being felt on account of this. In certain places, a raiyat has to stop his cart two furlongs away from his lands and then carry the manure from such a long distance. Some times the raiyats will not allow them even to cross their lands. In order to avoid all such hardships, Government should provide some facilities to the raiyats by introducing suitable rules in the matter.

DEWAN.—All that Government can do is to request the Survey Superintendent to give customary pathways and nothing more. It is impracticable to give cart tracks to each and every Survey numbers.

No. 14.—Reduction of *malki* value of assessed waste lands.

Mr. J. S. Mahalingappa, Jagalur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—There is a large number of assessed waste lands with date trees thereon, which though intended for disposal for cultivation purposes, do not attract *darkhasts*, in as much as the *malki* value of each tree has been pitched at the high rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per tree; the rate may be reduced to 8 annas per tree, as it was formerly, with great advantage to Government and to poor persons who can then acquire lands.

DEWAN.—When was this rate (Rs. 1-8-0) fixed? I rather think that this rate was fixed by the Excise Department for removing the dead and unserviceable trees. It is not the *malki* rate at all.

Mr. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—This is not a standard rate. Discretion is being used in every case.

DEWAN.—Government will enquire into this matter.

No. 15.—Sale of *hiduvali* lands for arrears of Kandayam.

Mr. Venkatarayareddi, Chikballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—If one of the *hissedars* fails to pay Kandayam on a land which is enjoyed in shares, the

whole land is put to auction. It is prayed that this practice may be discontinued and the portion only in respect of which the Kandayam is due may be sold.

This was disposed of in connection with No. 6 (b).

No. 16.—*Miras* to totis and talaries no longer necessary.

Mr. S. Venkatasamegowda, Malur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Before survey and settlement, the lands were under the *Batayi* system and totis and talaries had to guard the crops of the villagers. The villagers in turn had to pay the *miras* to these servants. But these servants are not rendering any help to the raiyats and it is not just to compel the latter to pay the *miras*. It is prayed that *miras* payment may be excused.

SECOND MEMBER.—In 1920 a Committee of the Representative Assembly was constituted to investigate into this matter and this Committee sent up their recommendations. The recommendations were two.

1. That toties and talaries are maintained mainly for Government work and so a fixed pay should be given to them.

2. That their remuneration should be less than that of the shanbhogs and patels.

Government considered these recommendations and thought that when the land revenue is substantially increased, the matter may be taken up. Delay in giving effect to the above order is due to financial stringency.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—In the Malnad, there are not so many village officials. There is only one kulavadi for each village and the raiyats are compelled to pay a particular sum for every acre. This kulavadi does very little work for the raiyats and it is wrong to compel the latter to pay for them.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—It may be that in the Malnad there is only one village servant, *viz.*, the kulavadi, but in the maidan parts we have several such servants and the raiyats have to pay to all of them. The raiyats have nothing to do with these village servants who do Government work and enjoy special inams. If Government want their services, fixed pay must be allowed to them.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA.—Till the Government pass some definite order on this subject, it should be ruled that the raiyats should be free from paying miras.

MR. DODDAIYA.—Some member said that although toties and talaries do not work for them, they had to pay at the rate of three seers per acre. In the Chitaldrug District, there is no such system and no one gives. I know that toties and talaries have got to do work both for the Government and the

raiyats and there are always a number of them ready to do any work entrusted to them. They do not generally receive anything from the raiyats for the work done for them. Under these circumstances, it is better if Government fix some pay to these people. Unless some such action is taken, their condition would get worse than it is at present. I suggest that some suitable lands may be given to them so that they may not have to depend on the miras of the raiyats. In Chitaldrug for instance, there is not a single inamti allowed to them as in some other places.

DEWAN.—The Government are considering this question.

MR. MURUGESAM.—These village servants are very hard-working people. They are expected to get mirasis but this expectation is not always realised, with the result that they do not get anything. Wherever there are two parties, one favouring them and the other not, they may expect to get something from one of the parties. They should not be made to depend upon the favour of particular individuals. There is *mamul* all along under which they get some rate from the raiyats. This *mamul* should be continued.

ANOTHER MEMBER said that some raiyats paid a certain quantity of rice to the toties and talaries, but not on the acreage system as in vogue in other districts. Hence, it was quite necessary that there income should be assured for the work they did.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Some member said that the toties and talaries do some work for the raiyats. What that work is no body knows. If a raiyat has 50 acres of land he is bound to pay Rs. 50 at least to the toti. The raiyats are compelled to pay and if they do not pay, the Amildar will interfere, compel them after summary enquiry to pay the amount due. Already in the resurvey operations, assessment has been increased. The raiyats have not only to pay this increase, but they are also called upon to pay the remuneration of these village servants.

DEWAN.—With regard to the resettlement rates, I may tell you that the rates in force here compare very favourably with those in Madras or Bombay. The question of the payment to the toties and talaries has been a long standing one and it is difficult for the Government to dispose it of immediately. The only question is whether the raiyats want these village servants are not.

MR. KARNICK KRISAHNAMURTI RAO said that these servants did no work for the raiyats and there was no necessity to keep them at all. If Government wanted them for their work, a pay might be fixed for them.

The DEWAN enquired whether the raiyats would be agreeable to pay some cess.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTI RAO replied that Government had already increased the assessment in the re-settlement and the increase might well be taken as the village cess.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—In former years, the toties and talaries were doing the work of the Government as well as the raiyats. The toties used to look after the cattle and crops in the village and the talaries were doing police work, and nirgantis had to look to the supply of water to the lands. For the services rendered by these people, Government gave them inamties and the raiyats were required to pay a miras based on a certain calculation. At present, these village servants are not doing any work of the raiyats and are more or less Government servants. There is no need therefore for the raiyats to pay anything to these people. Influential land-owners escape the payment and the imposition is only on smaller land-owners. This is really a hardship which can only be remedied by Government fixing a pay for them.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—In these days it is usual to hear the cry about the uplift of the depressed classes. These village servants are entrusted with a particular work for the village and they are made to depend upon the voluntary doles from the raiyats. As a rule they do not receive anything with the result that they are always depressed. To remedy this defect, it would be better if they are given some inamties by Government. If this is done, there will be no complaints on either side.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—At present the toties and talaries get remuneration neither from the raiyats in the shape of miras nor from the Government in the shape of pay. I understand that miras is paid in four districts. These poor village servants cannot get on unless some remuneration is given to them. It is therefore necessary that the raiyats may be made to pay some cess to defray the expenses of remunerating them. If this is not possible, Government should provide sufficient amount in the budget for payment to toties and talaries.

SECOND MEMBER.—Fixed pay to these village servants will cost Government a good deal and in the present financial condition, it is impossible to promise this. The only other alternative is to impose a cess on raiyats, but this is sure to be resented. Government have, however, the question of remuneration to the patels and shanbhogs under consideration and the question of remuneration to toties and talaries will also be considered along with that.

No. 17.—Disposal of *Amarai* tamarind trees.

Messrs. Thathireddi and Chikkareddi, Chintamani Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Village officials and raiyats had the advantage of obtaining lease of Government tamarind trees on the basis of five years' average out-turn formerly. This practice has been discontinued and the produce is being sold every year with the result that generally the non-residents of the villages purchase the produce to the prejudice of the villagers concerned. It is prayed that the former practice may be restored.

SECOND MEMBER.—Government will lose a good amount, in case it is not sold in public auction. In small villages, where there are few trees, the competition is not keen, but in large groves it is necessary in the interests of income to follow the present system.

DEWAN.—It is not desirable to restore the old practice as there would be loss to Government. The present practice is all right. There is no reason why outsiders alone should buy.

MR. SHAMA RAO AND ANOTHER MEMBER.—Even when there is failure of crops the villagers may be asked to bear the average loss and given the benefit of obtaining lease of Government tamarind trees on the basis of five years' or ten income as before.

DEWAN.—I am not sure if all villages will accept such a proposal.

MR. THATHIREDDI.—In times of good crops the non-residents of the village come forward and take away the benefit of the trees, whereas in times of failure of crops, the villages will be compelled to share the average loss.

DEWAN.—Why should the Government forego the income? There are very few cases of the kind mentioned by the members. Since the new rules were passed the amarayi revenue has considerably increased. It is now auctioned by which Government gets a larger revenue. I am prepared to extend the auction system for three years.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—In times of failure of the crops the villagers have to bear their share of average loss and they therefore pray that the villagers should have the benefit of the amarayi trees growing in their villages. It is therefore prayed that the former practice may be restored.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—During good times outsiders take away the benefit on account of the auction system. In times of failure of crops, patels and shanbhogs generally put pressure upon the villagers for their share of loss.

SECOND MEMBER.—If we resort to the previous practice now there would be loss of revenue to Government. It is therefore best to watch and compare the merits of the present system of auction for some time and we shall consider the question afterwards.

No. 18.—Remission of wet assessment.

(*a*) Messrs. A. Venkataramana Boyi and S. Hampaiya, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Obaiya, Mulbagal Taluk, and

Mr. Lakshmappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

(*c*) Mr. S. Venkatasamigowda, Malur.

Messrs. Doddaramegowda and Byregowda, Kolar Taluk.

Mr. Channabasappa, Bowringpet Taluk, and

Mr. Venkatarayareddi, Chikballapur Taluk.

(*d*) Mr. H. Krishnamurthiachar, Mulbagal Municipality, and

Mr. K. Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) It is prayed that the proviso to clause (i) of para 3 of G. O. No. 3748-58—L. R. 502-17-10, dated 4th February 1922 relating to suspension of wet assessment may be deleted, as the rules laid down in the said order cannot be given effect to readily, owing to this proviso.

(*b*) The G. O. of February 1922 relating to the remission and suspension of the wet assessment is very cumbersome and does not grant redress to the real grievances of the raiyats. Instead of granting suspensions for the first year of distress and waiting for remission till the distress of the subsequent year also is over, it is prayed that the remission may be sanctioned for the year during which the crops fail.

(*c*) During the last year, both wet and dry crops failed throughout and there has been continued distress. But the present order of suspension which gives a hope of getting remission next year in case the crops fail in that year also is not of much use. It is prayed that remission may be granted for the year 1923-24 wherever the crops have failed. The Kandayam already recovered may be refunded.

(*d*) As the present rules of remission of wet assessment are not of any advantage to the raiyats of the Mysore State, it is prayed that the Madras system of remission may be introduced.

This Representation was ordered to be taken up with the resolution on the subject.

No. 19.—Appointments to Amildari posts.

Mr. H. Krishnamurthiachar, Mulbagal Municipality.

Summary of Representation.—Government have ordered that the names of persons belonging to backward communities whose pay is not less than Rs. 50 may be included in the list of candidates eligible for Amildari. It is prayed that similar concession may be extended to Brahmin officials of the Revenue Department at least in the case of those whose pay is not less than Rs. 50.

On being explained by the Dewan and the First Member that the interpretation made by him was not correct and that Government are registering such men as prayed for, the member withdrew the subject.

No. 20.—Remission of assessment sanctioned for 1923-24 to be extended to all the dry, wet and bagayet lands in the affected parts.

Messrs. Lakshminarasappa, Maddagiri Taluk, and Y. Chandrasekharappa, Koratagere Sub-Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Remissions are sanctioned by Government only with regard to wet lands irrigated by tanks in the Maddagiri Taluk. No relief is granted to the owners of dry and garden lands. There were no rains in Maddagiri Taluk for the last two years and consequently the wells in the gardens having failed, all the gardens depending on these wells completely withered away. No dry crops were raised for want of rains. The position is very similar in several other parts of the district. Hence it is prayed that the orders issued in connection with the remission of assessment for 1923-24 be modified and some relief extended to both dry and garden land-owners of the Tumkur District.

DEWAN.—There is no rule to give remission on dry lands. For wet lands a special concession has already been given and nothing more is called for.

No. 21.—Removal of restrictions for bringing stones from Government quarries for *bonafide* domestic purposes.

Mr. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Maddagiri Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The raiyats of villages are compelled to get permits to bring stones from Government quarries even for their domestic or agricultural purposes. It is requested that this restriction be ordered to be removed.

DEWAN.—We have called for a report in this matter from the Revenue Commissioner and as soon as it is received, Government will pass orders.

No. 22.—Appointment of *Gumastas* for the posts of village offices during the absence of the *barawardars* on other avocations.

Messrs. P. Anjaneyasetty and P. Rama Rao, Pavagada Taluk.

Summary of Representation.-- Village officers, who wish to practice as pleaders or follow some other avocations are compelled to enter upon their duties in case they wish to retain their '*hak*.' It is therefore prayed that the Government Orders in this connection be so modified as to permit of the appointment of *gumastas* during the absence of the *barawardars* on other duty retaining their '*hak*.'

DEWAN.—Let them resign the appointment in favour of another younger member of the family. What is the advantage to the village if the hakdar of the shanbhog is not actually doing the work? The gumasta arrangement is not conducive to efficiency. This has been an old principle in the Mysore State which was not formerly insisted upon but now strictly enforced.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—This is a hereditary right and the shanbhog should not be deprived of his '*hak*.' Some shanbhog have become big people and it is very difficult to compel them to join their shanbhogi in preference to the paying employments they have taken to. The practice of allowing gumastas to be appointed in such cases has been in vogue for a very long time and we only pray that it may be continued.

DEWAN.—What has now been passed is not a new rule. I am afraid it cannot be cancelled.

No. 23.—Removal of the restriction of growing cardamom on coffee lands.

Mr. S. Honnappiah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.- Cardamom is being cultivated along with coffee in Malnad. This practice has been in vogue for a long time. The prohibition of growing cardamom on coffee lands will ruin raiyats. This may be removed. It is needless to say that '*koleroga*' and 'green bugs' destroy coffee and the planters are put to heavy loss in consequence.

DEWAN.—This has already been done in the Government Order dated 30th December 1922.

MR. C. SREENIVASA RAO.—It is true that the Government have passed orders. The only difficulty is that the order is made applicable only to the previous grantees and it does not extend to the new grantees.

SECOND MEMBER.—If you send up a special representation on the subject, the Government will consider.

No. 24.—Joint *Khate.*

Mr. Manjegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The rule about the joint *khate* was abolished ten years ago. This is causing great hardship and the consequences have been serious. It may therefore be brought into force again.

SECOND MEMBER.—It might even happen that in many cases a land belongs to about 15 persons and it is obviously impossible to record their names in the khate.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—The difficulty can be minimised in my opinion by including the names of at least the first four persons who have proprietory interest in the land. Let the members of the family settle among themselves the question of khate and come to the Amildar for entry of their names.

FIRST MEMBER.—The difficulties in this connection arise mainly from the fact that the Hindu family system is a joint system so that in more cases than one a land belongs to more than one person and it is difficult to include the names of all the owners in the khate.

MR. MALLAIYA opposed the proposal on the ground that the collection of Government revenue would be very difficult if joint khate were allowed.

DEWAN.—This question has been considered carefully from all stand points. It is not possible to do anything now until we introduce the system of record of rights.

No. 25.—Reduction of wet assessment in the Malnad.

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Jammatige Shama Jois, Koppa Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The rate of wet assessment in the Malnad may may be reduced by one half at least, as most of the lands have been subject to damages of such serious nature that it would require considerable numbers of years for them to regain their original conditions.

This Representation was ordered to be taken up with the Resolution on the subject.

No. 26.—Constitution of a Committee for devising measures to minimise danger to lands on the side of channels, etc., in the Malnad.

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Jammatige Shama Jois, Koppa Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—A Committee consisting of the majority of land owners may be appointed to enquire and report on the measures that should be adopted to minimise, as far as possible, the danger to lands lying on the side of channels and other water courses of small or large dimensions

in the Malnad as a result of floods which have become frequent.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—Wide publicity should be given to the order that officials should not interfere with the repairing of check drains.

DEWAN.—The suggestion is a good one. The Government will call for a report from the Deputy Commissioner and pass necessary orders.

No. 27.—Revenue and *darkhast* petitions.

Messrs. B. Siddalinga Setty and B. Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that (*a*) a time limit be fixed for disposing of these petitions after hearing the petitioners, (*b*) the lands sanctioned on darkhast petitions be given possession of to the parties soon after sanction and (*c*) the sale-conducting and confirming officers be held personally responsible for losses sustained on account of the delay on their part.

DEWAN.—No time limit such as that proposed can be fixed for the disposal of darkhasts. During the past year no fewer than 14,000 petitions have been dealt with and disposed of as against 7,000 in the preceding year. The Government stand to gain by the prompt and quick disposal of such petitions in the shape of more assessment so that all avoidable delay in the matter of disposal is avoided. While the Government therefore appreciate the need for prompt disposal of darkhast petitions it is difficult to lay down rigid rules on the point.

No. 28.—Expansion of cocoanut garden cultivation.

Messrs. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Lands suited for cultivation of cocoanut gardens should be marked out and given away under the Large Landed Estate Rules for the expansion of such cultivation.

MR. MARULASIDDAPPA.—It is needless to dilate on the importance of the cocoanut cultivation to the raiyat. It is suggested that blocks of land measuring 50 acres each may be marked out and given away under the Large Landed Estate Scheme to the raiyats for growing cocoanut trees thereon. Cocoanut is a produce from which the raiyat derives considerable profit. It is well known that it takes very many years for the trees to grow and bear fruits. The sister States of Cochin and Travencore afford considerable encouragement to the raiyats for the development of cocoanut cultivation.

DEWAN.—It is not clear why Government should mark out certain areas for purposes of cocoanut or any other cultivation. It is left to the choice of the raiyat to grow such crop as would yield largest profit under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture, if necessary.

SECOND MEMBER.—Sales of large blocks of land under the Large Landed Estate Scheme are made at intervals and the raiyats might purchase such lands at the sales and grow any crop that they like.

MR. MALLAPPA.—The scientific development of agriculture can only be encouraged by the grant of large tracts of land. It is worth while conducting experiments on a large scale with a view to determine how far each crop pays the raiyat.

DEWAN.—Government have lately earmarked large blocks of land out of Amrut Mahal kavals and date groves for purposes of cultivation on a large scale. The raiyats are welcome to purchase blocks at the sales. Nearly 4,000 acres of land have been so set apart for sale under the Large Landed Estate Scheme.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—I have known of an instance in which a certain raiyat secured a large piece of land measuring some 600 acres. The land was full of pits and was unfit for cultivation and is lying waste. My submission is that Government should form small blocks of land fit for cultivation and sell them to poor raiyats for cocoanut cultivation.

DEWAN.—The development of cultivation on lands formed into blocks under the Large Landed Scheme requires considerable capital which the poor raiyat cannot afford. Such blocks are purchased by raiyats more for speculation than for the purpose of developing cultivation. In these circumstances Government can only offer large pieces of land for sale leaving it to the raiyats themselves to choose the crops to be raised on them, on the advice of the Agricultural Department.

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA.—In Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli, Kadur and other places there are vast tracts of land fit for cocoanut cultivation and it is prayed that they may be formed into blocks and sold to the raiyats for an upset price. If applications for those lands are put in they are usually brought up for sale when competition will be keen and the poor raiyats will not get any relief.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH.—In my experience the rules regulating the disposals of lands under the Large Landed Estates Scheme are not equitable. For the lands are usually obtained by the rich men and poor people get no relief. In one instance

a big estate was sold to a rich man who however did not take advantage of it. Subsequently it was disposed of in lots to poor people who have cultivated the land with crops and have been enjoying it. The whole discussion resolves itself into this, namely, that if large pieces of land are sold to single individuals they cannot cultivate them in view of the heavy capital required and the object of Government is thereby defeated. If land is marked into small blocks and disposed of to poor raiyats they will develop cultivation and the object of the Government is gained.

MR. MALLAPPA.—My suggestion is that Government may start Experimental Farms for demonstrating the best methods of cultivation. If such farms cannot be started now for want of funds, the suggestion may be noted for consideration when the present financial stringency disappears.

DEWAN.—How many thousands of acres are now under cocoanut cultivation? I do not suppose that there are more than 100,000 acres. Government cannot take any responsibility in forming blocks of land for the purpose of cocoanut cultivation. Government also cannot say which land is fit for such cultivation and which is not so fit. It is in the interest of the raiyat himself to choose the kind of crop with which he can cultivate his land according to the advice of our Agricultural Department.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Lands near water courses are alone fit for cocoanut cultivation and such lands may be reserved for being formed into blocks and disposed of to raiyats.

DEWAN.—The raiyats can exercise their discretion at the sales. They might bid for and purchase only those lands which are fit for cocoanut cultivation.

MR. MARULASIDDAPPA.—In open auction the competition is likely to be very keen and poor men will have no opportunity of bidding for and purchasing lands. If such people are to be benefited it is only by Government taking steps to mark out land and disposing it of at an upset price.

DEWAN.—There are practical difficulties in giving effect to this proposal.

No. 29.—(*a*) Reservation of 25 yards along jungle streams in coffee lands.

(*b*) Cardamom cultivation in coffee lands.

Messrs. Malali Venkataramiah, Donegal Basavegowda and Bedachavalli Basavegowda, Manjarabad Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) The reserve of 25 yards along the stream in coffee gardens enjoined in the recent orders of Government prevents the raiyats of Manjarabad Taluk from growing cardamom in those estates. This restriction

may be removed and the concessions granted in the case of cardamom lands may be extended to the coffee lands also.

(*b*) Further, in the case of coffee lands granted subsequent to 1911 the restriction still continues of the occupants not cultivating cardamom in them. The excessive rains in Manjarabad parts often result in failure of coffee crops and the raiyats have to pay the heavy Kandayam on fallow lands. Further although the raiyats put in *darkhasts* for lands required for cardamom cultivation, a restriction is generally inserted in the *saguvali* chits that cardamom should not be grown in them. It is desirable that such restriction should be removed and cardamom cultivation allowed.

MR. MALAḶI VENKATARAMIAH.—Government have issued an order prohibiting the cultivation of cardamom on the lands lying to the east of the Hemavathi. Darkhasts are not granted for the cultivation of cardamom in these areas. The Madras Government have permitted the cultivation of this crop on the lands lying on the banks of the Cauvery and the Coorg authorities have also similarly shown that concession in their areas. It is only in Mysore that darkhasts are not granted for the cultivation of cardamom. The Revenue Commissioner had recommended to the Government to grant this concession and when the Dewan came to our place on tour, the grievance was brought to his notice and he was pleased to promise to grant this concession subject to the reservation of 25 yards. The reserve of 25 yards along the stream in coffee lands prevents the raiyats from growing cardamom in those estates. This restriction may be removed and the concessions granted in the case of cardamom lands may be extended to the coffee lands also.

DEWAN.—This is a big question and I cannot give a definite reply now. The Government have already passed orders in the G. O. of 11th June 1924 and the further representation now brought up will be duly considered.

SECOND MEMBER.—These restrictions were laid down in the order dated 10th November 1915. It was ordered that cardamom should not be cultivated without Government sanction in the areas to the west of a line drawn from Hemavathi.

MR. VENKATARAMAIYA.—The restrictions that are now laid down should be removed. The object of the prohibition is apparently to prevent the interference with the sources of water-supply. There is absolutely no danger in withdrawing the prohibition as there is plenty of rainfall in those parts.

DEWAN.—This is the only matter that has not been disposed of. The subject of drainage has to be considered and the question will be again investigated.

FIFTH DAY—*15th October 1924.*

No. 30.—Flood relief measures.

Messrs. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore, H. N. Raghavendra Rao, H. V. Hanumantha Setty, H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Rural Constituency, G. Mallanna, Mysore and V. Bandaiya, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Pray that arrangements may be made to remit the assessment of lands rendered unfit for cultivation during the recent floods and to grant takavi loans without interest and repayable in ten annual instalments, to render them fit for cultivation.

(*b*) That sites be granted, free of cost, in places beyond the reach of the floods to those who have been rendered houseless.

(*c*) That if the entire villages have to be rebuilt, sites may be granted for upset price.

(*d*) That building materials be given to them free of cost.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—It looks as though the losses incurred in big cities only have come to prominent notice because no special financial assistance has been promised in the orders passed by Government on flood relief to the Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur Taluks which suffered most in the recent floods. I request that all possible consideration should be given to these two cases and that instructions should be given to local officers to give a liberal interpretation to the orders of Government.

DEWAN.—No special mention of relief to rural areas has been made in the orders because already there are rules providing for relief of distress in those areas by means of takavi loans, land improvement loans, etc. Urban areas require larger loans for construction of houses. Instructions will, however, be issued to local officers that a liberal interpretation should be given to the orders and Government will see that they are carried out without delay.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.—Lands have not been provided to raiyats whose wet lands were submerged and crops washed away.

DEWAN. Government have received a list of lands permanently damaged. If the owners relinquish them on this account and apply to Government for other lands, the matter will be given sympathetic consideration.

MR. VENKATASAMIAH.—The local officers, preferably the Sub-Division Officer, may be made personally responsible to carry out the orders of Government and they should be asked to send periodical progress reports in the matter. No financial assistance has been given to the people rendered homeless in the Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur Taluks. Officers should be asked to offer help instead of awaiting applications, and the local non-official opinion may be consulted in matters of relief.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—With a view to enable the people to re-build houses the Anegondi Agrahar Co-operative Society in the Sringeri Taluk offered to advance Rs. 2,000 out of its Reserve Fund and the Agent of the Sringeri Jahgir strongly supported the proposal. But Government said this was against rules and the offer could not be availed of by the needy. I request that as a special case the proposal may be sanctioned.

DEWAN.—It cannot be sanctioned by a mere executive order of Government. If, on the other hand, the Co-operative Society is prepared to suitably amend the articles of association, it may be possible to accept the offer.

No. 31.—Increase of assessments during resurvey not to be permitted.

Mr. S. Venkataswamigowda, Malur Taluk and Messrs. Byregowda and Doddaramegowda, Kolar Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The assessment on lands has been increased during resurvey. The productive capacity of lands has diminished for various reasons and the continued scarcity of rainfall is the most prominent cause. The reason given for increasing the assessment is that good value is obtained by raiyats for the food grains grown by them and that railways and road facilities exist for conveyance of the produce from place to place. But as a matter of fact very often rates have been increased where crops frequently fail and lowered where improvements have been effected and better crops raised. This defect should be set right.

The raiyats used to grow wet crops also in dry lands and they have to discontinue this for fear that assessment on dry lands would be enhanced. It is prayed that the assessments may not be increased in such cases, since it would indirectly retard the economic development of the country. Raiyats should be encouraged to grow any crop on the lands so that they may have sufficient stock during the times of distress.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—The raiyats in Malur Taluk have received notice of re-settlement operations in that taluk and instructions may kindly be issued that increased rates may not be levied in that taluk in view of the adverse seasonal conditions in the past.

DEWAN.—No general request against enhancement of rates can be entertained. The circumstances of each particular case are considered before the rates are decided upon and the revised re-settlement procedure prescribed in the Government Order of 1st March 1923 makes ample provision for concessions being shown in deserving cases. It has never been the object of Government to raise the rates just to increase revenue. But it is only right and legitimate that increased assessment should be paid to Government where it is due. In particular cases of hardship it is always open to the raiyats to make representation to Government and get redress.

Government have not received any communication from the Survey Superintendent regarding re-settlement of the Malur Taluk.

No. 32.—Revision survey and settlement to be approved after discussion in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Taluk, H. N. Raghavendra Rao, H. V. Hanumantha Setty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that before proposals for a revision survey and settlement are finally approved and announced for any area, an opportunity may be afforded to the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly to express their views on the proposed rates.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—People commonly understand that a revision survey and settlement means an increase of assessment whether deserved or undeserved. This is due to the fact that the rates are increased at every revision. The only remedy therefore is the introduction of permanent settlement. If this is not possible, it is requested that the rates proposed at every re-settlement before they are given effect to, may be placed before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council for their opinion and approval.

DEWAN.—Is it to be understood that every time such a revision is introduced it should be brought before the Assembly for its approval?

In such a case the opinion of the Assembly would certainly be divided. Some would say that ten per cent increase would do and others twenty per cent and so on. Government would be embarrassed by such opinions. Government is carried on for the benefit of the people. You want potgi of the village officers to be raised. How are we to meet all this expenditure if the Assembly say that they do no want any increase? Any reasonable proposal by way of reducing any unjust enhancement will certainly receive the consideration of Government.

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MR. NARASINGA RAO.—If that is so, I would like to withdraw my representation.

MR. BORANNA.—I had sent in a resolution to the effect that revision survey should be approved after discussion in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, but it was disallowed.

DEWAN.—Yes. That is why the subject is brought up in the form of a representation. A resolution on the subject is not admissible as it would relate to the powers and constitution of this House which are outside the scope of the Representative Assembly.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMUTHI RAO.—All things considered, I think permanent settlement is the only remedy. You may increase the assessment once for all even by 25 per cent if the Assembly agrees but we do not want to be troubled with frequent changes in the rates of assessment.

DEWAN.—The question of a permanent settlement is a very complicated matter. You may agree to have an increase of 25 per cent but the others may not agree. Delicate local questions are involved in the institution of a permanent settlement. If you have any concrete proposals you may bring them in the form of a private bill before the Legislative Council.

It is not possible to place the proposals of the Survey Superintendent for re-settlement before the Assembly

No. 33.—Grant of lands out of State Forests for cultivation.

Mr. Nadiga Mallappa, Holalkere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—As a large number of people find it difficult to obtain land, such portions of State Forests as adjoin villages and as are not remunerative to Government and contain only a small number of trees, may be made available for cultivation.

MR. NADIG MALLAPPA.—The majority of the people of this country are living by agriculture. People are being put to much trouble for want of more lands for cultivation. In these days lands are not so productive as they were in former days and more land is necessary for growing sufficient grain. The disposal of gomal and other lands reserved for the use of village communities is causing great hardship. I beg to suggest that lands in State Forests which adjoin villages and which are not yielding much revenue may be made available for cultivation.

SECOND MEMBER.—This is a representation with which Government are in entire sympathy. If lands are not useful

to Government and are not wanted for any specific purpose they will not have the least objection to grant such lands for cultivation, on receipt of darkhasts Each case will be disposed of on its merit and Government will have no objection to give such lands for *saguvali*.

DEWAN.—Large extents of Amrut Mahal and Excise lands are still available for being granted for cultivation.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—About two years ago I had brought up a subject similar to this. What I wish to impress upon Government is that there are a number of plantations which are not at all useful to Government and that such lands may be thrown open for cultivation in addition to the Amrut Mahal and Excise kavals.

DEWAN.—In my tour notes the question of disafforestation has been dealt with and wherever they are not useful such lands are given away for cultivation. We have called for a list of plantations which can be given out for cultivation. Such a list will be notified as soon as practicable.

No. 35.—(*a*) Reduction of seigniorage rates on fuel.
(*b*) Malnad Raiyats' Privilege Rules to be made permanent.
(*c*) Free grazing in the State Forests in the Malnad.

Messrs. Puttamallappa, Surangi Siddabasappa and Doddamanjappa, Sagar Taluk.

Messrs. Gojjanur Chennappa Setty, Dalavai Basalingappa, Sagar Taluk; Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Bhaskara Rao and K. Chendrasekharappa, Sorab Taluk; and N. Veerabhadraiya, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) The seigniorage rates on fuel have been increased from 4 to 6 annas per cart-load. As the dead wood in the State Forest is subject to destruction by accidental fires it is prayed that the same may be allowed to be removed at the rate of 2 annas per cart-load as was formerly allowed.

(*b*) It is prayed that the privileges granted to Malnad Raiyats under Government Orders dated 26th February 1920, which will lapse on 26th February 1925, be made permanent.

(*c*) Every village in the Malnad has got ample *gomal* lands for grazing cattle. As the demarcation lines of State Forests run close to the district jungles, in some cases very close to the villages, the village cattle by chance happen to pass through the State Forests. The Forest Department are levying fines on such cattle. It is prayed that as the grass in the State Forest in the Malnad does not fetch any value, the cattle trespassing the State Forests under the above circumstances may be exempted from the levy of fines or any grazing fees.

MR. PUTTAMALLAPPA.—The difficulties that are experienced by the raiyats of the Malnad are many and this is one of them. The seigniorage rates imposed on fuel have been raised from 4 annas to 6 annas per cart-load. The 4-anna rate itself was a hardship and this has been raised without any consideration. It is prayed that the rate may be reduced to 2 annas.

The privilege conceded to the Malnad raiyats under the Government Order of the 26th February 1920 expires shortly and it is prayed that this may be made permanent.

The Forest Department do not allow the villagers to graze their cattle in the forests for more than six months even though they possess permits for a period of one year. It is requested that permission may kindly be granted to graze their cattle all the year round.

MR. NADIG BASKARA RAO.—The conceding of the privilege asked is very necessary in the case of the raiyats of the Malnad areas.

MR. BASALINGAPPA.—If people are to be benefited at all the privilege now conceded is either to be extended or made permanent. There are large extents of banjar lands in the Malnad portions. If these banjar lands are to be brought under cultivation, the extension of the privilege is necessary to enable them to build houses which many of them do not possess or which have been destroyed either by fire or other accidents which are incidental to the Malnad. The granting of this request would be an inducement to the people living in the adjoining British Provinces also to come and settle in our State. Such a concession would increase the revenue of Government to a great extent.

MR. R. SUBBA RAO.—The seigniorage rate on fuel should be reduced from annas 6 to 2 annas. The imposing of a fee of 6 pies on head-loads of fuel does not seem to be fair. This is a hardship on people who are really poor. I request that Government will see their way to its abolition.

SECOND MEMBER.—The fee of 6 annas per cart-load of fuel was brought into force on the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee and it may not be possible to interfere with it.

With regard to item (*b*) orders are under issue and with regard to (*c*) it is not possible to throw open the State Forests for free grazing.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—If these concessions cannot be granted in general, I beg that the taluks which are really deserving may be exempted from the levy of this fee.

DEWAN.—Will be noted for consideration.

No. 36.—Constitution of Village Forests in every village of maidan districts.

Messrs. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Maddagiri Taluk and Shamasastry, Maddagiri Municipality.

Summary of Representation. -Want of rain in the maidan tracts of the State for a number of years is due to the absence of forests on a sufficiently large scale.

Besides, the benefits of forests to the raiyat population are numerous. During distress seasons for instance, it a boon to have one near by as it supplies fodder to the suffering cattle. Hence it is prayed that village forests may be constituted in every village.

MR. SHAMA SASTRY.—Government were giving liberal grants and encouragement for planting topes and avenues. Men are not so enthusiastic in these days as they used to be. Village forests are a necessity for the welfare of a village community. I feel that encouragement is not so freely given now. Want of rain in the maidan districts for a number of years is due to the absence of forests on a sufficiently large scale. Hence village forests should be constituted in every village. For the formation of a village forest a single block of fifty acres is necessary. If necessary, lands either Gomal or Kharab may be acquired and set apart for this purpose.

MR. VENKATARAMANA BOYI.—We want more lands for cultivation, and lands available for cultivation should not be acquired for village forests. Recently Government have issued orders detailing the policy that would be pursued in regard to village forests. Our object is also that every village should have a forest attached to it. There are Special Village Forest Rules. If no village forests are constituted, it is because we could not find lands for it. It is impossible to set apart assessed waste lands for this purpose.

DEWAN.—Perhaps it is your intention that the existing forests should be conserved. This means an enormous expenditure which it is not possible for Government to incur. Whenever applications are received from the villagers for the formation of village forests, such applications will receive consideration at the hands of Government.

MR. SHAMA SASTRY.—Village forests should be constituted in every village as far as possible. If it is not possible to do so, permission for grazing in the nearest District Forests or State Forests may be given for at least six months.

DEWAN.—Whenever it is possible, facilities will be given for the raiyats in regard to formation of village forests or where that is not possible for disafforestation of Forest Reserves. It

is also under contemplation to transfer such tracts to the control of Village Panchayets. It is not possible to acquire lands and form village forests in every village afresh.

No. 37.—Wood for agricultural implements.

Messrs. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Free grants should be made from State Forests of (1) wood required for agricultural implements and (2) *hangaru* and *sarba* and thorns for fencing purposes.

MR. MARULASIDDAPPA.—It is very difficult for the raiyats to get suitable wood for agricultural implements from District Forests and in such cases wood suited for agricultural implements may kindly be ordered to be supplied free to the raiyats from the State Forests. It is also requested that *hangaru* and *sarba* and thorns may be supplied gratis for fencing purposes.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA, MARULASIDDAPPA AND MIR MOHAMED.—For agricultural implements suitable wood may be given from State Forests free of cost.

DEWAN.—Wherever there are no village forests near the villages, a certain portion of the State Forests will be converted into village forests and given over to the control of the Village Panchayets. It is not possible to throw open all State Forests for the collection of wood for the purpose.

MR. DODDARAMEGOWDA AND MR. ANJENAYA SETTY.—The difficulty that is being experienced by raiyats is that if ploughs are made of ordinary wood they break within a couple of days. Good wood cannot be got in the village forests and villages that have no village forests have to be content with ordinary wood. In order that this difficulty might be got over, we would request that some concession rates should be fixed for the supply of such wood which should be made available in depots opened by Government.

DEWAN.—The opening of depots is a separate question and cannot be taken into consideration.

No. 38.—Sales of toddy shops not to be permitted to be held annually.

Mr. Dodda Obaiya, Mulbagal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—By the present system of selling the right of toddy shops annually, contractors have to sustain considerable loss and they gradually become paupers because, the sale being annual, the contractors cannot peacefully carry on the work in the last month, *viz.*, June and if the old shops are not rebought, they will have to find work

in other places where they should take one month at least for establishing the work. Thus, two months are lost in addition to a good deal of money for procuring necessary help for the work. It is therefore prayed that the sales may be ordered to be held once in three years or the sales may not be held but the shops may be given for an upset price for a fixed term, the price being calculated on the average of ten years' previous income.

DEWAN.—Government have carefully considered all the questions involved and after mature consideration they have ordered that sales of toddy shops should be annual. If any change in the above system is effected the whole Excise administration will have to be changed which would entail several practical difficulties. The request to fix the sales once in three years instead of annually cannot be approved.

No. 39 —Levy of tree tax according to the yielding capacity of toddy trees.

Mr. Dodda Obiah, Mulbagal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Tree taxes on toddy trees are levied at a uniform rate in the State. But the yielding capacity of trees differs in several districts. For instance, toddy trees in Arsikere, Kunigal, Nanjangud, Kannambadi and other places yield from 8 to 10 seers of toddy while those in the taluks of Srinivaspur and Goribidnur yield 5 to 6 seers. But in Bowringpet, Mulbagal and other taluks the yield is so poor as 1 or 2 seers per tree. It is prayed that the matter may be investigated and the tax suitably fixed in proportion to the yielding capacity of the trees.

DEWAN.—It is not possible to gauge the yield from each tree every year as that would require the maintenance of a separate establishment for each district. It is a very impracticable suggestion.

No. 40.—Block system of Excise tree tapping areas to be introduced.

Mr. Dodda Obaiya, Mulbagal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The village officers, etc., do not help the Excise contractors in preparing darkhasts for tree-tapping licenses. In order to obviate the present difficulty it is prayed that the block system obtaining in Madras Presidency may be introduced in our State.

DEWAN.—The suggestion will be examined.

No. 41.—Reduction in the number of arrack and toddy shops in the Malnad.

Mr. S. Honnappaiah, Chikmaglur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—There is great temptation to drink if shops are located at short distance. The drinking

class spend what little they earn in the day to drink and leave their family and children to starve. Arrack is costly and is therefore not to be made easily accessible. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the Malnad may at least be reduced.

SECOND MEMBER.—Government are as anxious as the member himself to reduce the drink evil. But it is not possible to abruptly remove the toddy and arrack shops and this can only be done gradually. This year, the number of shops closed in the Malnad is 17. More power will be given to Local Committees and they are free to close shops wherever they want. There is no difference of opinion between the Government and the member but it is not possible to reduce arrack shops all at once.

No. 42.—Withdrawal of the Income-tax Commissioner's Circular empowering the assessing officer to suspend the collection of taxes in case of appeals.

Messrs. G. Paramasiviah, Mahomed Abbas Khan and B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—That the Circular of the Commissioner of Income-tax dated the 18th July 1924 published on page 786 of Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette* dated the 24th July 1924, stating that it is the assessing officer and not the appellate authority who has discretion to suspend the collection of taxes pending the disposal of appeals be withdrawn and that the appellate authorities be empowered to use their discretion to suspend the collection of taxes pending the disposal of appeals or revision petitions.

MR. G. PARAMASIVAIYA.—We do not question the legal aspect of the Circular, but my request is that unnecessary hardship should not be caused to the people.

DEWAN.—It is a legal matter and its interpretation is not clear. The Circular referred to was based on the Madras Government Circular. If the interpretation of the members is to be found correct, after examination, instructions will be given to the officer as suggested. The amendment of the Regulation is a different question.

No. 43.—(*a*) Assessment of income-tax on turn over.

(*b*) The assessment of income-tax.

(*a*) Messrs. N. Gurulingappa, Honnali Taluk and Nalkudre Halappa, Channagiri Taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. B. Gopalachar, H. S. Venkatappa Gowda and T. Ramanna, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) It is learnt that income-tax is not assessed on the actual income of the assessees but on the basis of the turn-over, whether the assessee has got

assessable income or not. It is prayed that this procedure may be caused to be changed to the one formerly existing.

(*b*) The assessment of income-tax is made according to the will of the officers, not on the basis of accounts rendered by the assessee though the latter furnish satisfactory accounts of their income. Consequently the assessees are put to much inconvenience. The assessees may be required to file affidavits as to their actual income and the assessment made accordingly and if afterwards the affidavits so filed are found false, the assessees may be subjected to prosecution. It is further prayed that for the purpose of assessing persons who do not render accounts, a Committee may be appointed and assessment made on the report submitted by such Committee.

MR. D. S. MLLAPPA.—The practice of assessing the turn-over is not right or just and it should be rectified.

SECOND MEMBER.—The right thing is to calculate the income on the transactions and find out whether the party has got assessable income or not. When there is absolutely no basis to find out the actual income, then the assessment is levied on the turn-over. If correct accounts are submitted to the authorities, this course will not be resorted to.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—In some cases, persons are assessed on the turn-over even though the accounts are submitted.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—How to render accounts to the authorities when they will not be satisfied with their accuracy in spite of adequate proofs?

MR. TUBIGERE NANJAPPA.—May I suggest that before issuing the pamphlet which Government propose to issue, the form adopted by the commercial class in keeping accounts may be studied?

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO.—In some cases, assessments are made when income is only Rs. 500, Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,000, and thus the scheme is worked most arbitrarily.

SECOND MEMBER.—The Government have recently issued instructions to the Commissioner of Income-tax to bring out a pamphlet embodying comprehensive instructions to educate the assessors in the method and form of maintaing accounts, etc., When this is done, the grievance complained of will be redressed.

MESSRS. B. GOPALACHAR, H. S. VENKATAPPA GOWDA AND T. RAMANNA (Tirthahalli Taluk).

The assessment of income-tax is made according to the caprice of the officers, and not on the basis of accounts rendered by the assessee though the latter furnish satisfactory accounts of their income. Consequently the assessees are put

to much inconvenience. The assessees may be required to file affidavits as to their actual income and the assessment made accordingly and if afterwards the affidavits so filed are found false, the assessees may be subjected to prosecution. It is further prayed that for the purpose of assessing persons who do not render accounts, a Committee may be appointed and assessment made on the report submitted by such Committee.

DEWAN.—The suggestion for the appointment of a Committee is impracticable and the procedure will create more vexation to the public than at present.

No. 44--(*a*) Income-tax Notices.

(*b*) Valuable documents and account books for income-tax purposes.

Messrs. Nanjappa, Channarayapatna Taluk and Marula Siddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk.

Summary of Representation. (*a*) Persons not liable to income-tax are served with notices and made to travel to the offices concerned. As this entails much inconvenience to the parties, it is requested that the Taluk Board or two prominent men of each hobli may be empowered to examine the accounts and determine their liability.

(*b*) Parties are put to much trouble and risk in carrying the valuable documents and account books to district headquarters for the purposes of examination and assessment of income-tax. It is desirable that the assessing officers should be made to check them at the hobli headquarters.

MR. NANJAPPA.—If you take the statistics, you will find that in each taluk, there will be only about 20 to 30 people with any assessable income. But about 200 or 300 people are being served with the income-tax notices every year. As the burden of proof rests with the party, people are forced to go in search of the officers at their headquarters and satisfy them that their income is below the assessable minimum. I, therefore, request that two prominent men of each hobli may be empowered to examine the accounts and determine the liability of all the persons served with notices.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Why should they go to the assessing officers when they receive notices? They can simply send the forms to them duly filled up.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—No sort of discretion is used by the officers in issuing income-tax notices. I have known certain parties whose whole property may not be worth Rs. 2,100 getting these notices. The Revenue authorities are said to be instrumental in the issue of such notices out of petty jealousy.

SECOND MEMBER.—There is no harm if people receive the notice. They are bound to give the authorities necessary information when demanded.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—Even after the receipt of the information, the authorities distrust the returns and assess many persons not liable to income-tax.

SECOND MEMBER.—Government have understood that some amount of hardhsip is caused to the assessess by their having to go to district headquarters for purposes of subjecting their accounts to examination and scrutiny by the income-tax officer and have, therefore, directed that income tax cases should be heard in the taluks. Hereafter, there will not be a recurrence of this trouble.

In regard to the other complaint, *viz.*, arbitrary assessment, instructions have been issued that the officers should, for the information of the appellate authority, record the basis on which each party is assessed to income-tax.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—Very often, appeals for revision are not satisfactorily settled in the appellate courts. In view of this, may I suggest that the Inspectors may be asked to go to the assessees and verify the account books and bring to light the mistakes?

DEWAN.—This is not feasible. Government have issued comprehensive instructions only recently in this matter and we shall await the result of its working. It will perhaps facilitate matters if income-tax return forms as well as any pamphlets that may be issued in connection with income-tax are issued in Kannada as they will be useful to the people. This matter will be considered.

No. 45.—Sub-Registry Offices to be kept open for business on certain days, during Dasara and Christmas Holidays.

Messrs. Surappa and Bhimanna, Sira Taluk and Naranappa, Sira Municipality.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that the Sub-Registrar's Offices in the State may be ordered to be kept open for business on all dates, on which Post Offices and Treasuries are opened for transactions during Dasara and Christmas Holidays.

FIRST MEMBER.—It is not true to say that people in the moffussil have no idea of public holidays, when these holidays are notified in the Government Gazette, Government calendar and in all pocket diaries. Besides it is easy for any one to obtain the information.

DEWAN.—As regards emergent cases, there is already a provision that the Sub-Registrar may be got home by the party for registering any document.

No. 46.—Registration of insufficiently stamped documents.

Mr. T. Nanjappa, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that the present practice of Sub-Registrars forwarding insufficiently stamped documents to the District Registrar be discontinued and the Sub-Registrars themselves authorised to levy the deficient stamp duty and register the deeds, provided that if there be any doubt entertained by the Sub-Registrar, the document be registered tentatively and the deed forwarded to the District Registrar for orders.

MR. NANJAPPA.—It is very difficult for the raiyats to know the provisions of the Registration Act and the value of stamp fee for each document and they have, of necessity, to seek the advice of the Sub-Registrar in the matter. It is, therefore, desirable to authorise the Sub-Registrars to levy the deficient stamp duty and register the deeds.

DEWAN.—It is not possible to consider this representation unless the Registration Regulation is suitably amended and such amendment is scarcely worth while just for the sake of this one small point.

No. 47.—Reduction of the fees for private attendance at residences by Sub-Registrars.

Mr. A. Srikantappa, Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that the fees for the attendance of Sub-Registrars at private residences be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

MR A. SRIKANTAPPA.—At present the fees for the attendance of Sub-Registrars at private houses is Rs. 10. Besides we have got to pay the cost of travelling also. Very often, it is the Gosha ladies and sick people that indent on the services of Sub-Registrars in their residences. As the amount payable is thus very heavy the present rate may be reduced to Rs. 5. Then, even poor people may indent on the Sub-Registrars' services. Thereby the revenue of the Government will also increase.

MESSRS. VEMA REEDY AND MALLAIYA.—Only rich people indent for the services of these officers in their houses. They will not mind paying Rs. 10 as the Sub-Registrar's visiting fees. If the fee is reduced there will be constant demand for the services of the Sub-Registrar and the absence of this officer from his office will cause a lot of inconvenience to the public. Then Government will be forced to appoint another Sub-Registrar to attend to the regular duties of the office.

MR. KESAVIAH.—The practice of Sub-Registrar's visits to private residences should be discouraged as far as possible. The existing rules may be allowed to continue as they are.

DEWAN.—This proposition does not commend itself to Government. The facilities relating to the attendance of Sub-Registrars at private residences are of a special nature to be made use of in extremely special cases such as by sick persons and gosha ladies. It is not the intention of Government to increase their revenue in this manner. They can easily forego it. But they do not approve of the principle involved in the proposal.

No. 48.—Reduction of court-fees, stamps and registration fees, Mr. Moorkal Rachotappa, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—There has recently been a considerable increase in the rates of court fees, stamps and registration fees causing much hardship to the people. It is prayed that the fees may be reduced to the old level.

MR. RACHOTAPPA.—Formerly, the '*ad valorem*' court fee was 7½ per cent whereas it has now been increased to 10 per cent. In the Bombay Presidency they have reduced the rates from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent. As this increased rate has imposed a hardship on the poor people, it is prayed that the fees may be reduced to the old level.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—The fall in the revenue is due to the enhancement of rates. People do not very much mind about the registration fees. But there is need for the reduction of the court fee and stamp duty.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—In the Madras Government and the Bangalore Cantonment area, the fee charged by the small cause courts is only 7½ per cent. Whereas in Bangalore, the rate for both small cause and original suits is fixed at 10 per cent. Even if it is not possible to reduce the court fees in original suits the small cause court fee may be reduced so as to be on a level with the prevailing rate in the Bangalore Cantonment.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—The object of this representation is to afford facilities to the people. So far as the Judicial Department is concerned, its income is Rs. 18 lakhs while the expenditure is only Rs. 10 lakhs. At the last Budget discussion I have brought this matter to the notice of Government. In Madras they have retained the old rates for small cause courts enhancing only the fees for original cases. Perhaps, it may be too much to ask for reduction in both cases in view of the present financial condition of the State and so it is requested that reduction may be shown as in the cantonment area, in the case of small causes.

FIRST MEMBER.—The chief object of revising the stamp duty is to reduce litigation. If the fees for small causes are reduced, people will rush to courts with petty cases. They will come to no compromise and care for no arbitration and no panchayet. This will increase litigation by leaps and bounds. It may be that at the end they may compromise; but still there is the loss of money.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—Reducing litigation is as difficult as changing human nature. There is a more important consideration. Out of the cases filed in a court, more than 75 per cent will be just cases and there is no reason to prevent them from coming up before the courts.

MR. SURAPPA.—There is no justification for reducing court fees only for small cause cases, retaining the increased rates for the original cases. If there is to be reduction, it must be in all cases. Unlike other States, there is the system of refund of fees here which is advantageous to the litigant public. So if a reduction is ordered it must be in addition to the refund.

MR. ANANTHAIYA.—A reduction should be effected in the scale of court fees in both small cause and original cases. There will be no increase of litigation by lowering the scale of fees. In the Bombay Presidency the court fees which had been raised have again been reduced. Similarly, the scale of fees may be reduced here also and some relief given.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—It was observed that it would be inconvenient to the people to resort to courts if fees are increased. One ought to be glad if litigation goes down. It is true that lawyer's income will come down if there is less litigation but this aspect of the case should not be taken into consideration. I therefore oppose any reduction of fees.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The subject relates to the reduction of both the court fees and the registration fees. It is the latter that affects the people more. The increased rate works as a hardship in cases of division of property, of wills, etc. So Registration fee may be reduced.

MR. MIR. MAHOMED.—The question of reduction of court fees also deserves every consideration.

MR. BALIJA.—We may follow the procedure prevailing either in Bombay or in Madras in this respect. If Bombay rule is followed, only half the usual fee may be collected from agriculturists as is the case there, and in the latter case a sum of Rs. 7-8-0 may be levied for small cause cases and Rs. 11¼ for original cases. Changes which are considered necessary, should not be delayed on the ground of financial stringency. We may best follow the procedure and the rates prevailing in any one of the neighbouring Administrations.

FIRST MEMBER.—Unlike other States, we have the system of allowing refunds here.

DEWAN.—In the Madras Presidency, they have increased the fees by 50 per cent while we have increased only by 25 per cent. There was no idea of increasing the revenue by this step. The rates were revised only recently and there are practical difficulties in revising them again now.

Numbers 49 and 50 were taken together.

No. 49.—Search fees in Sub-Registry Offices.

Mr. Kandagal Channabasappa, Davangere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Since the rate of searching fees introduced in Sub-Registry Offices with effect from March 1923 is very high and works as a hardship to the public, it is prayed that the old rate of fees may be re-introduced.

No. 50.—Reduction of search fees and copying fees in Registration Offices.

Messrs. T. Ramachandra Rao and M. Seshagiri Rao, Magadi Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Pray that the fees for registering and copying of every extra hundred words of a document be reduced from 4 annas and 3 annas respectively to 2 annas and that a uniform rate of 2 annas per hundred words be levied in any other case.

(*b*) Pray that the rate of fees for the search of documents be the same as was in vogue prior to March 1923.

(*c*) Pray that no search fee be levied when copies of registered documents are applied for, if the applicant furnishes the number, nature and the year of execution of the deed, a copy of which he requires.

DEWAN.—It is not possible for Government to consider any proposal for revising the rates. There are practical difficulties in accepting the proposal on account of the present financial condition of the State.

No. 51.—(a) Impounding of insufficiently stamped documents presented for registration.

(*b*) Reduction of the fees for private attendance by the Sub-Registrar.

(*a*) Messrs. B. Gopalachar, T. Ramanna, and H. S. Venkatappa. Tirthahalli Taluk;

(*b*) Messrs. Nadig Lakshmana Rao and Bhaskara Rao, Sorab Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) At present Sub-Registrars impound documents presented for registration which are insufficiently stamped through the ignorance of the parties. It is prayed that instructions be issued to Sub-Registrars not to impound such documents but to advise the parties to execute the documents on sufficiently stamped papers.

It may also be arranged to have a board in bold characters hung up in the Sub-Registrar's Office noting therein the stamp duty leviable on various kinds of instruments.

(*b*) A fee of Rs. 10 is being now levied for a visit by the Sub-Registrar to private residences for registration purposes. Poor persons are consequently put to much difficulties. It is prayed that the fee levied in such cases be reduced to Rs. 5.

SECOND MEMBER.—As regards (*a*) according to the present rules, if any person wants any information regarding the value of a stamped paper on which a document is to be executed the Sub-Registrars will readily supply the same. If on the other hand the document is first written and taken to him for registration, it will have to be impounded. As regards (*b*) Government have already given their view on Subject No. 47.

MESSRS. C. SUBBA RAO AND D. S. MALLAPPA.—In case of documents written on insufficiently stamped papers such documents may be returned to the parties without being registered. This is enough. There is no reason to make the parties suffer loss.

MESSRS T. RAMANNA AND J. RUDRAPPA.—Villagers write on papers of insufficient value, only through ignorance and as educated men are not available in many of the places, they cannot find out the proper value of the paper on which they have to execute the documents. Even if any person near at hand is consulted, his interpretation of the rules may differ from that of the Sub-Registrar. Such being the case, some relief is to be granted to the people.

SECOND MEMBER.—If any person *deliberately* executes a document on an insufficiently stamped paper, there is provision to prosecute him. It is because the parties may not know the rules that they will be made to pay a penalty only. The rule existing at present is all right.

DEWAN.—This is a novel suggestion. In no part of British India is such a thing allowed. It is a judicial principle arrived at after mature consideration with a view to protect the interests both of Government and of the parties. The suggestion cannot be accepted.

No. 52.—Date of validity of documents.

Mr. Kandagal Channabasappa, Davangere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It may be enacted that a document shall be deemed to come into force from the date of registration rather than from the date of execution or from the date on which the stamp paper was purchased.

MR. K. CHANNABASAPPA.—As per present rules a document shall be deemed to come into force from the date of execution

of the same, though it may be registered sometime later. This will give room for cases of deception as a man who has executed a document in favour of some person mortgaging his property, may mortgage it again to some other person who cannot obtain information about the first mortgage in the Registration Office and who thus entangles himself in litigation for no fault of his. It may therefore be enacted that a document shall come into force only from the date of its registration.

MR. VENKATAPPA.—This is an important matter and may be favourably considered. The date of registration of the document is only to be taken into consideration and not the date of execution.

FIRST MEMBER.—There are difficulties in the way of making any change in the rules, as all documents are not compulsorily to be registered, some being registrable only at the option of the parties. There are well established judicial principles which cannot be changed easily.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO.—The proposal is not suitable. Some time will be necessary for parties to get the documents registered after its execution.

DEWAN.—The representation practically amounts to a proposal to amend the Registration Act. This is a very novel suggestion. It is not desirable to accept it under the substantive law of any country. As a matter of fact Registration is not so important as execution of the document so far as its operation is concerned.

No. 53.—Investment of savings of Muzrai Institutions in Government Savings Banks.

Mr. Lingegowda, Krishnarajpete.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that the amounts belonging to these institutions be deposited in Savings Banks and the interest accrued thereon used for their better upkeep.

MR. LINGEGOWDA.—Arrangements may kindly be made for the deposit in savings bank, of the amounts belonging to Muzrai institutions and the income thereon used for the conduct of worship and upkeep of the particular temples to which the funds belong.

DEWAN.—There is provision in the rules already.

MR. LINGEGOWDA.—The rules apply only to major institutions. It must be made to apply to all.

SECOND MEMBER.—There is no such distinction made in this respect. If the amount is not less than Rs. 100, there is provision to deposit the same.

MR. RAMASWAMY.—Though there may be provision in the rules it is not being followed in practice.

DEWAN.—Whatever amount is not required for service in the institutions, we are prepared to deposit in the Savings Bank. If specific cases where this is not done are brought to notice they will be duly enquired into.

No. 54.—Establishment of Ayurvedic Colleges in Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur Municipality.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that Ayurvedic Colleges may be established in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and persons duly qualifying themselves by passing the examinations appointed as physicians.

Mr. C. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY.—Representations are being made frequently on the question of giving sufficient encouragement for Ayurvedic medicines and the establishment of Ayurvedic Colleges. It is prayed that Ayurvedic Colleges may be established in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and persons duly qualifying themselves by passing the examinations appointed as physicians.

SECOND MEMBER.—It is now under contemplation to reorganize the Ayurvedic college at Mysore and orders will be passed shortly. It is not possible to have one more at Bangalore. The question of establishing another college will be considered later on after the one established at Mysore is found to have worked satisfactorily.

No. 55.—Management of charitable and religious institutions.

Mr. Baba Sab, Tarikere Municipal Council.

Summary of Representation.—For the specific performances of worship in religious institutions and for conducting services, etc., in charitable institutions, several endowments of properties have been made by many people and incomes derived therefrom are intended for the services expected by the donor. But the objects of the donors are not being fulfilled. Necessary enquiries may be instituted of instances of this kind and arrangements made for their better management by the Muzrai Department.

DEWAN.—There is suitable provision for it in the Regulation. If cases of mismanagement are brought to the notice of Government they will make necessary enquiries and set matters right.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The rules are perhaps applicable only to Muzrai institutions getting allowance from Government in the form of money or grant of lands. They must be applicable to all charitable institutions.

SECOND MEMBER.—There is provision for Government to inquire into and set matters right even in the case of non-muzrai and private institutions.

No. 56.—State grant for Temple repairs.

Mr. A. Narayana Iyengar, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—In as much as many temples are out of repairs for want of funds, the Government may provide a lakh of rupees every year for this purpose and undertake the repairs allotting certain sums to each of the districts every year. Precedence may be given to those temples for which the people have contributed something at least towards the repairs.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—As the member who brought up this subject is absent, I may be permitted to speak on his behalf.

DEWAN.—Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose during the current year and in addition to that another Rs. 10,000 will be given from the general Muzrai fund.

MR. K. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—The repair and the restoration of ancient temples like the Somnathapur temple should be taken up immediately.

SECOND MEMBER.—The matter will be favourably considered.

No. 57.—Transfer of the management and supervision over political institutions like the Gumbaz and the Muszid at Seringapatam to the Deputy Commissioners.

Messrs. G. Pramasiviah and Mahomed Abbas Khan, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—That the management and supervision of the political institutions such as Gumbuz and Muszids at Seringapatam be directly vested in Deputy Commissioners instead of Amildars as at present.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—During the Commission days, the Seringapatam and Kolar Dargas were under the direct management of the Commissioner and then the management passed into the hands of the Muzrai Superintendent. It subsequently passed on to the Deputy Commissioner and now the Amildars are practically in charge. Much of the time of the Amildars is taken up with collection and other work and they cannot be expected to manage the affairs of religious institutions like the Gumuz at Seringapatam. Another inconvenience is that the Amildar has to submit every paper connected with the Gumbuz to the Deputy Commissioner through the Sub-Division Officer and it has then to go to the Muzrai Commissioner. If the Deputy Commissioner or better

still, the Muzrai Commissioner himself is in direct charge, no time will be lost in unnecessary correspondence. The officer who manages the institutions should be of a sufficiently high status. The Nazim who was formerly looking after the Gumbuz had the status of a Deputy Amildar. So the institutions should be under the immediate management of the Deputy Commissioner, though inspection work can be done by either himself or the Sub-Division Officer.

DEWAN.—We will note the suggestion for consideration.

No. 58.—Grant of additional powers to Dharmadarsis of major muzrai institutions.

Messrs. T. Ramachandra Rao and M. Soshagiri Rao, Magadi Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that the Dharmadarsis of major muzrai institutions in the State be invested with some powers to enable them to discharge their responsibility and for the proper conduct of the affairs of the said institutions.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Dharmadarsis must be invested with some powers to enable them to discharge their responsibility properly. Otherwise the affairs of the major institutions will be most unsatisfactory.

SECOND MEMBER. - This subject was referred for opinion to a Committee specially appointed for the purpose of examining the question and some non-official members of both this assembly and Legislative Council were also appointed as members thereof. The recommendations of the Committee are now before Government and orders may be expected soon.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—I request that a time limit should be fixed for communicating orders on Muzrai matters. There is too much red-tapism and it may be ordered that Dharmadarsis may correspond with the Deputy Commissioners direct. If major institutions can all be under the control of the Deputy Commissioners, it will be all the better. There will, however, be no objection to the Amildar being the President of the local committee so that he may bring to the notice of higher officers any irregularity.

SECOND MEMBER.—The Amildar cannot be a member of the local committee.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—In many places, the Amildar is a member. In such places at least, he may be made the President. All the other members will be non-officials with full powers of management.

SECOND MEMBER.—Noted.

No. 59.—Amendment of Section 17 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.

Messrs. M. Narasinga Rao, K.G.F. and K. Ramegowda, Bowringpet Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The District Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, is empowered to summarily evict undesirable persons on the Fields if he thinks that a person is a non-employee in the said area. There is thus scope for eviction of ordinary raiyats paying kandayam to Government who are residents of the villages in that area. This is very prejudicial to the raiyat classes of residents. It is prayed that Section 17 of the Mines Regulation may be suitably amended.

The person to be evicted should be given a hearing before a law officer, before steps are taken to evict him.

DEWAN.—How many cases of this kind are coming up every year?

MR. M. NARASINGA RAO.—Twenty, thirty, forty, and more. But though the number is not large this is very prejudicial to the ryot classes who are permanent residents of the place with immovable property within the Kolar Gold Field area. Also there is scope for mischief on the part of the Police as has been the case in fact.

FIRST MEMBER.—It is a special Regulation. It is for protecting the gold industry that such an order has been made. There may be so many ryots receiving stolen property.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—I do not know what the Special Police with special staff and special grades of pay are doing if every man is suspected or evicted.

DEWAN.—Such restrictions exist and are necessary. In cases of hardship there is an appeal to the Special Magistrate.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—What my friend Mr. Narasinga Rao wants to say is that instead of a Police Officer giving twenty-four hours' notice, let him report the fact to the District Magistrate, the notice being issued either by himself or by the Special Magistrate.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—The law is most unsympathetic and should be amended suitably.

DEWAN.—Government have no information on this subject at present. They will obtain statistics as to the number of such cases within the last five years, how many of them were outside people and how many local ryots, and then consider what remedy is necessary.

No. 60.—Repeal of the New Stamp and Court Fees Regulations.

Messrs. Meer Mahomed and T. Basettyappa, Tarikere Taluk; B. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur Taluk and Syed Peer Sab, Chikmagalur Municipal Council.

Summary of Representation.—The New Stamp and Court Fees Regulations work as a great hardship to the people. The old Regulations may be brought into force again.

No. 61.—Amendment to Stamp, Court Fees and Registration Regulations.

Messrs. B. Siddalinga Setty and B. Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that—

(1) the recent enhancement of rates be repealed and old rates restored.

(2) the searching fees be reduced to old rates, the present rates being prohibitive.

Subjects No. 60 and 61 disposed of in connection with Nos. 49 and 50.

No. 62.—Amendment of Rule 18 of rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishniah, M. Ramaswami B. K. Ramakrishniah; Lokahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Ursu Representative; M. Lakshmipathiah, Jain Representative; S. Srikantachar, Visvakarma Representative, Mysore.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that Rule 18, that is, that only 25 per cent of the net profits earned by the Co-operative Societies out of ordinary and penal interest may be kept as Reserve Fund be amended suitably.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—Members of many societies are against the present rule. They would in fact like to see all interest collections being paid instead of a portion only. The percentage must be raised at least. Otherwise the management will be interested in issuing notices just to increase the interest collections.

DEWAN.—The Reserve Fund is for the benefit of the Society. The more the fund the better.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO.—Penal interest should be reduced.

MR. MALLAPPA.—I quite object to the idea. The reserve fund should be strengthened. There are many members of Co-operative Societies who are very much indebted and I do not think there is any hope of their discharging their liabilities. So the greater the reserve fund, the better.

DEWAN.—The opinion of the Co-operative Conference will be taken and Government will then consider the question. Till then, they are not prepared to change the rule.

At this stage, Mr. K. Krishnamurthi Rao and some other members represented to the Dewan that the Ventilation and the lighting of the Jagan Mohan Palace pavilion were not satisfactory and wished to know if the meeting could be held in any other building. The Dewan replied that the construction of a suitable Representative Assembly building was engaging the attention of the Government and that in all probability they would be able to have it in about two years.

As regards the duration of the Session to which some of the members made a reference the Dewan pointed out that if discussions went on as then, there was no probability of finishing the business till Monday. He also said that according to the standing orders, the maximum duration of the Session was to be only eight days which would expire on Saturday and that if the members were agreeable he had no objection to extend the Session to Monday also. He also pointed out that under the rules, three days were allotted for representations and three days for the resolutions and that if only two days were considered to be sufficient for representations, resolutions might be taken up the next day, in which case, the representations not taken up would under the rules lapse. There were as many as thirty-two resolutions and it would require at least three days for their discussion. The majority of the members having expressed a desire to devote fully three days for consideration of the representations, it was decided to take them up the next day also so as to dispose of as many of them as possible within the period allotted.

No. 63.—Amendment of Village Offices Regulation.

Mr. S. Honnappiah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—A limitation of three years has been fixed in the Village Offices Regulation for the institution of suits relating to rights to village offices. It is too short a period as much time is wasted in appeals. The period may therefore be extended to twelve years.

FIRST MEMBER.—The limitation of three years begins from the date of the final order. Your view of the matter is wrong.

MR. HONNAPPIAH.—If an appeal suit is filed on the miscellaneous side, it takes nearly five years and meanwhile this limitation period of three years expires, and this period comes within that period of five years.

FIRST MEMBER.—That does not matter. If the suit is brought within three years from the date of the final order, either of the Deputy Commissioner or the Revenue Commissioner or the Government, then the suit is in time.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—The existing law is quite all right and needs no amendment.

DEWAN.—As explained by the First Member of Council, there is no inconvenience felt under the present rules.

No. 64.—Amendment of the Stamp Regulation so as to render insufficiently stamped promissory notes and other negotiable instruments admissible in evidence on payment of duty and penalty.

Mr. M. P. Somasekhara Rao, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—The absolute prohibition of the admission of negotiable instruments which are not duly stamped works a great deal of hardship and is taken advantage of by dishonest debtors. There appears to be no logical basis for negotiable instruments being treated as exceptions to the rule that documents not duly stamped may be admitted on payment of duty and penalty. The amendment suggested is not likely to result in any inconvenience or injustice.

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO.—According to Section 35 of the Stamp Regulation duty and penalty may be levied on unstamped documents, but for bills of exchange, etc., there is no provision in regard to the admissibility. The result is that the creditors will have no remedy against debtors. The object of the Stamp Act seems to be to get revenue to the Government and not to safeguard the interests of the parties.

DEWAN.—Are they valid from the initial stage?

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO.—It is not a question of validity. The contract is valid but the evidence of it is inadmissible.

FIRST MEMBER.—Can a suit be instituted on an unstamped promissory note anywhere? Your view goes against the universally accepted principle of law!

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO.—It appears to me that there is no moral principle involved. It is only a fiscal measure and it is no moral code.

DEWAN.—No. A great deal of moral obligation is involved in this matter.

FIRST MEMBER.—Why should a registered document take precedence over an unregistered one if there is no moral obligation?

DEWAN.—The present practice is based upon established principles of law and your suggestion cannot be accepted.

No. 65.—(*a*) Checking the increase of beggars.

Mr. Venkataswamigowda, Malur Taluk.

(*b*) Prohibition of Beggary.

Mr. G. P. Rangappa, Honnali Taluk.

(*c*) Legislation for the prevention of beggary and establishment of work houses.

Mr. C. Abdul Nabi, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Beggars are increasing in large numbers. Many young and healthy persons become beggars. It is very difficult to procure coolies for agricultural labour. It is prayed that the increase of beggars may be checked by a special legislation. Only such persons as are medically certified as unfit for any other profession should be allowed to beg.

(*b*) Many people strong in body are resorting to begging and on the plea of begging some of them commit frauds and deceive people in many ways. It is prayed that such people may be provided with the means of living and begging prohibited.

(*c*) It is requested that healthy people, who have made a profession of begging in the streets and other public places, be prevented from doing so by legislation and suitable workhouses be created for them to work in and earn their livelihood, if they are found unemployed, at least in the big cities.

DEWAN.—This is a social question and is very difficult of solution by mere legislation. The present situation is due to Indian view of charity which has come down from time immemorial.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA.—Most beggars are quite fit for work and are able to earn their livelihood by labour. In the case of invalid and physically weak persons as well as those leading the pious life of *vaidiks*, etc., concessions may be shown and such people may be exempted in this respect. It is not proper to encourage persons who are strong and sturdy enough to work to live by begging. It has become a great nuisance and is troublesome to the public.

FIRST MEMBER.—I am afraid your view goes against Indian sentiment. You know sanyasis, jangamas, fakirs and the like are considered holy persons entitled to your charity. Legislation will go clean against this sentiment.

MR. R. SURAPPA.—You may refuse to give the beggars anything but legislation to check beggary would be revolting.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Street beggars have become a nuisance and they must be controlled by legislation.

DEWAN.—It is not possible to undertake legislation until some provision is made for looking after the poor. Under existing conditions, there is no such provision and legislation is therefore impracticable

No. 66.—Cancellation of restriction imposed under Rule 18 of the Mysore Arms Regulation 1917.

Mr. S. Honnappaiah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—As per rules of 1917, the holders of licenses in form No. VII are required to present their fire-arms to the nearest Magistrate between 15th November and 30th December. This means the privilege of granting licenses free of charge is of no avail, as the holders are put to considerable expenses and trouble. To obviate this inconvenience, it is requested that the patels may be authorised to certify till the period of currency.

MR. HONNAPPAIAH.—Under existing rules, licenses are issued free and even if stamp is insisted on, it will not cost more than 4 or 6 annas. But we are required to present our arms for inspection every year between 15th November and 30th December, to the nearest magistrate. Villages are often very far removed from the court of the magistrate and it will cost the villagers a good deal to go to the taluk head-quarter for this purpose. The result is that the privilege of granting free license is discounted by the enormous expenditure involved in coming to the nearest magistrate. It is therefore prayed that patels may be authorised to certify instead of the magistrate.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—If patels cannot be given this power the village panchayets may be empowered to certify in this respect.

DEWAN —Do you agree to take fire-arms to the nearest police station ?

MR. HONNAPPIAH.—That is also very inconvenient. If the patel cannot certify in such a small matter why should he be called a patel at all ?

DEWAN.—The representation will be noted.

No. 67.—Cow protection.

Messrs. O. Channabasappa, Davangere Municipality and S. Bhistappa, Davangere Taluk and Moorkal Rachootappa, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The non-killing of cows and bullocks should be enforced by enactment.

NOTE.—The consideration of Subject No. 67 was postponed in view of there being some resolutions on the subject.

No. 68.—Grant of travelling allowance and batta to patels in criminal cases.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Patel Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that travelling allowance and batta may kindly be granted to patels attending criminal courts as witnesses to speak to facts which have come to their knowledge as such Government employees.

DEWAN.—The question of giving batta to witnesses in criminal cases is under consideration and orders will be passed soon.

No. 69.—Writing of copies on both sides of copying sheets.

Mr. C. K. Hutchappa, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that both the sides of copying sheets may be used for copying.

MR. ABBAS KHAN FOR MR. C. K. HUTCHAPPA (ABSENT).—Each copying sheet is charged two annas and only one side of the sheet has to be written upon. If both sides are ordered to be utilised it will save some expense to the parties. It is therefore prayed that both sides of copying sheets may be allowed to be used for copying.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—In the Bangalore Cantonment, type-writing machines are used for copying and this method may be adopted. This would give a great deal of relief. We get very neat copies too. The handwriting of certain copyists is not legible and it is not easy to read. It is therefore prayed that type-writers may be used for copying English matter, and the present supply of copying paper is thick enough to admit of both sides being made use of.

FIRST MEMBER.—The Chief Court was once consulted as regard the use of type-writing machines and the idea was found impracticable. Even in the Madras Presidency it is doubtful if all courts are able to give typed copies.

As regards the representation itself, payment is made according to the number of words copied and the present arrangement does not therefore add to the cost under this item. It does, however, to the cost of paper. The Chief Court will be consulted.

No. 70.—Witness Batta to patels and shanbhogs.

Mr. Sitaramaiya, Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that patels and shanbhogs be given batta when summoned to courts as witnesses on Government side. These persons have to affix their signatures to all mahazars, etc., and are often summoned to courts as witnesses.

NOTE.—Subject No. 70 was disposed of in connection with Subject No. 68.

No. 71.—Maintenance of a register of properties regarding which attachment proceedings are taken by civil courts.

Mr. S. Devaiya, Seringapatam Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that arrangements may be made for maintaining in the Sub-Registrars' offices, of a register showing the names of properties regarding which attachment has taken place. The present practice of intimating the Sub-Registrars of the conveyance of properties after sales are confirmed and sale certificates issued gives scope to persons to give trouble to the purchasers.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—If a register of attached properties cannot be kept in the courts as prayed for, it may at least be ordered to be maintained in the Sub-Registrars' offices.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO.—I am inclined to think that the maintenance of such a register in the Sub-Registrar's office will not be of much use in giving full and prompt information.

FIRST MEMBER.—If the register is maintained should it be villagewar or talukwar or according to the names of parties or suit number? What is your idea?

MR. DEVAIYA.—It may be villagewar.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—It is very necessary that such a register should be maintained in the Sub-Registrar's office itself. This will prevent a property under attachment from being sold.

DEWAN.—The Chief Court will be consulted in the matter.

No. 72.—Grant of records to accused persons.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that in the interest of accused persons, Government may be pleased to request the Chief Court to issue instructions to Magistrates and Judges of Courts for granting to the accused, before the commencement of the trial, copies of the following records :—

(1) First information report submitted by the Police and its enclosure being either the report of the patel or other informant.

(2) Arrest Report.

(3) Application for remand and orders passed thereon.

(4) Mahazars and search lists drawn up by the Police for discovery or recovering of property and other steps in investigation.

(5) All final reports under section 173, Criminal Procedure Code.

(6) Police reports in cases referred to under sections 156 and 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

(7) Police reports for intimation of proceedings for security for good behaviour.

(8) Police reports for action under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. A. NARASINGA RAO.—In this connection I beg to submit that I brought forward a similar question, Subject No. 66, at the last year's Dasara Session and the Government promised to refer it to the Chief Court for consideration. Has this been done and if so, what was the decision arrived at?

FIRST MEMBER.—I do not see the necessity for referring this matter to the Chief Court. With regard to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 these are not public documents. Under Section 74 of the Evidence Act copies of these cannot be given.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—I still maintain that this is a matter in which reference to the Chief Court is obviously desirable. There is no harm is sending it to the Chief Court. We shall represent to the Chief Court the need for granting to the accused copies of the records enumerated by me.

DEWAN.—Noted for consideration.

No 73.—Maintenance of Index Register of parties in Civil and Criminal Courts.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that Index Registers may be ordered to be maintained in all the Courts, both Civil and Criminal, in which may be entered the names of parties with necessary particulars regarding them.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—The necessity for the maintenance of such an index register is fairly obvious. If an *ex parte* decree is passed the parties affected by it cannot easily get to know of it. Such a register facilitates reference to cases of previous years also without much difficulty.

FIRST MEMBER.—Can you not get the information you wish to get by going to the Court and asking whether a case has been disposed of or not?

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—It is for that reason that I suggest the maintenance of an index register. Supposing a case was disposed of ten years ago, the names of the parties are generally known but not the number of the case so that the index registers help us to refer to the names and thereby find out the number of the case.

DEWAN.—It is not a matter in which Government can pass any orders. We shall refer the matter to the Chief Court for disposal.

No. 74.—Complete separation of Judicial from Executive functions.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(1) With a view to give complete effect to the policy of Government regarding the separation of Judicial from Executive functions, it is prayed that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts should be divested of the District Magistracy, and separate District Magistrates may be appointed in their place under the control of the Chief Court.

(2) As the Registration appeals are not now being disposed of promptly the new District Magistrate may also be made the District Registrar.

DEWAN.—The present separation scheme has been introduced in 6 out of the 8 Districts. Let us introduce this scheme in the rest of the Districts and then we will think of your suggestion.

No. 75.—Grant of gun licenses.

Mr. H. N. Raghavendra Rao, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that gun licenses be granted to all the inhabitants of jungle tracts, who are assessed to Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 10 and who apply for them so that they may protect their crops against the inroads of pigs, etc.

FIRST MEMBER.—Rule 18 of the Rules under the Arms Regulation provides for this concession to persons who do not pay any assessment. Where is your difficulty?

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.—The rules are there but in actual practice licenses are not freely given. Hence the representation.

FIRST MEMBER.—Under the present rules (Clause 7) individual licenses may be granted by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer for a term of 5 years for the protection of crops from wild beasts. Individual cases in which such licenses have been refused may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner who will look into them.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—In my experience renewals of licenses are not promptly given. If a petition for license is presented orders should be issued to dispose of it immediately and the license granted within a month.

FIRST MEMBER.—If the past records of the licensees are unsatisfactory licenses are refused but not otherwise.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—Applications for renewal of licenses, if made to Revenue Officers during jamabandi season, are complied with. There is a Government Order about this and I see no particular difficulty in the matter.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH.—The issue of gun licenses is considerably restricted by District Magistrates. They are granted according to the character, etc., of the applicant who applies for the license. They should be freely given in the Malnad.

There is another difficulty in this matter and that is as regards the import of pistols, cartridges, etc.

DEWAN.—If cases of delay in the grant of the renewal of licenses are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be looked into.

As regards the import of guns, etc., the present rules are quite adequate.

No. 76.—Quarters to Police constables, etc.,

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that quarters may be built near Police stations for the use of police constables and if possible Daffedars, etc., so that they may be available to the public at all times.

DEWAN.—The matter has been brought to the notice of Government and they have taken action wherever possible. As soon as funds permit we shall increase the allotment for building police quarters.

No. 77.—(*a*) Facilities for import of guns by licensed dealers.

Messrs. Venkataramiah, Bedachavalli Basavegowda and Donegal Basavegowda, Manjarabad Taluk.

(b) Grant of licenses to import and sell firearms in the State.

Mr. S. Honnappiah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Licensed dealers in the Mysore State are allowed to import and sell only a limited number of an ordinary kind of guns and are unable to get licenses for the import of sufficient number and superior kinds of guns. It is prayed that the authorities concerned may be moved to afford better facilities in this matter.

(*b*) Revolvers and pistols, etc., are being purchased from merchants in Bombay, Madras, Culcutta, etc., on payment of whatever charges they demand. By this, the Mysoreans are put to much loss and trouble. Government may be pleased to grant licenses to reliable and trustworthy merchants, to import and sell them here as in the case of foreign firms.

DEWAN.—The import of arms can only be made under passes issued by the British Government. In this matter we have to conform to the rules made by the British Government.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNA MURTHI RAO AND MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—If fresh guns are required they will have to be

imported from British India under a permit issued by the Residency. The correspondence with the Residency necessarily leads to some delay and in order to avoid this it is suggested that local dealers may be licensed to manufacture and issue the guns required or if necessary import them from British India and keep them in stock for sale in the State.

DEWAN.—No immediate action is possible. The suggestion is noted for consideration.

No. 78.—Execution proceedings in respect of decrees of Village Courts.

Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and M. V. Naganna Setty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Parties have to apply to the Munsiff's Courts if they want to take execution proceedings in respect of decrees obtained from the Village Courts.

This entails much hardship. It is prayed that the Village Courts be empowered to execute such decrees.

FIRST MEMBER.—This question is a very complicated one. One difficulty is how to equip Village Courts with the necessary establishment to execute decrees. It is within the experience of the members that execution even by Civil Courts is frequently slow and we cannot expect a more speedy and intelligent execution from the Village Courts.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—Under the Village Courts Regulation Village Courts are empowered to execute decrees up to Rs. 20 in value by the sale of movable properties. The representation made by the member is therefore not clear to my mind.

MR. HUTCHAVEERE GOWDA.—The Village Courts execute decrees even if the value is above Rs. 20. The Regulation provides for it.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—The present powers of Village Courts are limited to movable properties. What is now proposed is that these powers should be extended so as to include immovable properties also.

DEWAN.—The question is noted for consideration.

No. 79.—Privy Council.

Messrs. H. V. Rangaswami, Hassan Municipality and A. Narayana Iyengar, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—There is no judicial tribunal above Chief Court in Mysore. It is suggested that a judicial committee corresponding to the Privy Council in British India and Colonies may be established by Government.

FIRST MEMBER.—How do you constitute the Privy Council?

MR. BORANNA.—Retired Judges of Chief Court, Councillors, Dewans and leading Advocates who have earned a reputation should be appointed as Privy Councillors.

DEWAN.—The suggestion is impracticable.

No. 80.—Sub-Court and Special 1st Class Magistrate's Court at district headquarters.

Messrs. H. Boranna and K. Mahadevappa, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—A Sub-Judge's Court be established in every district headquarters.

MR. BORANNA.—If sub-courts are established at every District Headquarter town it would lead to the speedy disposal of cases. District Judges have now more than one District within their jurisdiction and this leads to delay in the administration of justice. But if every district has a Sub-Judge he may be invested with the powers of an additional District Judge.

FIRST MEMBER.—If this is done the District Judges will have no work. The whole judicial machinery will have to be changed then.

DEWAN.—Wherever there is congestion, we are appointing Sub-Judges. The representation cannot be accepted.

SIXTH DAY—16*th October* 1924.

No. 96.—Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and M. V. Naganna Setty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The system of holding separate examinations for Kanarese and English Lower Secondary students may be continued.

MESSRS. A. V. SURYANARAYANA SETTI, AND M. V. NAGANNA SETTI.—The bilingual system cannot be freely availed of by the young boys in rural parts, and they can not come to the cities and towns wherein provision for such instruction exists. So there must be option for the boys to study and appear for the Kannada Examination only.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—At present boys are appearing for the examination through all kinds of elementary schools. This is not permissible under the departmental rules, but somehow the practice is continuing. Many of the primary schools are one-teacher institutions and the teacher will naturally devote all his attention to the pupils sitting for the examination. The result is that the other pupils of lower classes are neglected and get practically no instruction. That is why it has been ordered that only three-teacher schools can send up boys to the Lower Secondary examination, though even this arrangement is not sound enough in principle. The incomplete middle schools also present candidates to the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination with English as a second language up to the second year standard. It is the object of Government to convert all such schools into complete middle schools gradually so that boys will study Kannada and English hand in hand and the Kannada Lower Secondary as a separate examination becomes unnecessary. But that process requires 8 or 10 years more and that is the reason why the Kannada Examination has not been completely abolished.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.—I do not think there is any one who wants Kannada only. The backward communities are steeped in ignorance and it is not right that they should be allowed to remain so any longer. That they should become more and more educated and become useful citizens of the State is their main ambition and the measures of reform outlined in the orders on the Memorandum are commendable, being calculated to uplift the masses.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—I am also of the same opinion. In fact wherever we go, we see villagers ready to raise contributions for opening more and more schools with provision for imparting instruction in English also.

DEWAN.—This subject has been discussed at great length during the last two or three years and decision come to after great deliberation. The orders of Government remodelling the primary and middle school Education have been passed only recently and I do not think it is time now to go back and revise or upset the arrangements that have been ordered. We shall watch the working of the scheme for some time before taking any steps to modify the same.

No. 97.—Furniture for rural schools.

Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and M. V. Naganna Setty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Articles of furniture required for moffussil schools have to be obtained from certain recognised firms at Mysore or Bangalore entailing considerable loss and delay, though they can be easily got prepared locally in the district or taluk headquarters. It is desirable that local purchase may be permitted.

MESSRS. SURYANARAYANA SETTY AND NAGANNA SETTY.—If orders are placed with the local people, these things could be got done at a lower rate and this would be a sort of encouragement to the local people. Too much time is lost in transporting furniture and many of these articles are damaged in transit.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—I think local people should be given all possible encouragement. The system of tenders may not help us in the matter. The Department may fix a certain price for the articles and the local people might then be asked if they are prepared to supply those articles at that rate. If this is done I think many people will come forward to undertake the work which would be economical and also be an encouragement to local enterprise.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—A comparison of the rates of the Bangalore firms with those of the local people shows that the Bangalore rates are generally cheaper and the quality of articles also superior. The Stores Purchase Committee have recently resolved that wherever satisfactory rates are quoted by the local people, orders for furniture may be placed with them. But suitable men or firms are not available in moffussil places even to attend to minor repairs to furniture and as such it is not possible to expect very good work from them at a favourable rate.

DEWAN.—For the money invested the supply must be good and whatever system is most economical will have to be adopted. But wherever the local firms tender the same rates as the firms at Bangalore, they will certainly be encouraged.

No. 98.—Sanskrit study.

Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and M. V. Naganna Setty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Sanskrit not being a compulsory subject, all interest to study it is lost. It is desirable that it should be made at least one of the second languages for the Lower Secondary Examination and taught in all Middle Schools; otherwise it will receive very little attention if made only one of the optionals as at present.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—Sanskrit language is an optional subject for the Lower Secondary under existing rules. According to the orders on the Education Memorandum, a Sanskrit munshi is to be given to each middle and high school and where munshis are available we have appointed them. If there are a fairly large number of students in schools who wish to take up Sanskrit, arrangements will be made to provide Sanskrit pandits in such schools.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—Sanskrit is a language which every one in the country should know. So every student must be made to take up Sanskrit at least for the Lower Secondary examination.

DEWAN.—They have to learn their own language first before they can attempt to learn another. If there is however a demand for Sanskrit instruction in any place, provision will be made by giving Sanskrit teachers.

No. 99.—Agricultural Education.

Messrs. H. Boranna and Mahadevappa, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) An Agricultural faculty may be opened in the Mysore University and

(*b*) Study of agriculture made a compulsory subject in all primary and middle schools.

MR. BORANNA.—The Agricultural Farm at Hebbal is only an experimental farm and a Faculty is necessary for research. Just as the medical school was developed into a college, the Agricurltural school may also be made a college and a Faculty of Agriculture also established. The University should also confer degrees. The University has been turning out graduates every year, but most of them are still without a job. To solve the problem of unemployment, the introduction of this Faculty is necessary, to enable these men to earn their living by agriculture if not by Government service.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—I know this is a very important subject, but I personally feel that agricultural instruction cannot be provided in primary schools. Agricultural education should begin only in middle schools. Further I do not think

there would be any use in imparting lessons in agriculture unless practical instruction is combined with it. I know this is being tried in the Punjab. An officer from the Agricultural Department is lent to the Education Department for working out the scheme and also to supervise and to help in preparing the courses, etc. Each school is provided with four or five acres of land on which practical work is done. There would be some use if theoretical training is combined with practical training. I believe that some such scheme should be developed in Mysore. It would be impossible to introduce agriculture in all the classes. I am personally of opinion that the money intended to be spent for a Faculty would be better spent in the way that I have suggested.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—According to the Education Memorandum some subjects have been classed as optional and agriculture is one of them. In about 10 middle schools arrangements have been or are being made to provide for agricultural instruction from cess funds. Mere theory will not help us much. Practical training is very necessary. If the scheme is to be introduced into all the schools, it means spending enormous sums of money, which the Government at present are not in a position to do. When funds are available we will certainly open classes in agriculture in as many schools as possible. But to make it compulsory and open classes in all schools at the cost of Government is not possible.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—It is better to draw up a programme for gradually developing this education and increasing the number of schools from year to year.

CHIEF SECRETARY.—That is our policy also and such schools have already been opened in three places in the Shimoga District.

DEWAN.—The question of additional Faculties is a matter for the University who naturally provide the most urgent Faculties first as funds are available. As regards agricultural instruction we know it is a very desirable object, but its introduction into more schools is a question of funds.

No. 100.—Enhancement of the pay of Sanskrit and vernacular pandits of the Education Department.

Messrs. M. Venkatakishniah, M. Ramaswami, B. K. Ramakrishniah,

Lakahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Ursu Representative,

M. Lakshmipathiah, Jain Representative.

S. Srikantachar, Visvakarma Representative, Mysore.

Summary of Representation—Pray that these Pandits be given status similar to those of the Lecturers in English and other subjects.

DEWAN.—The question of revision of scales of pay of Sanskrit and Vernacular Pandits is under the consideration of Government and a provision of Rs. 2,400 has already been made for the purpose in the budget of the current year.

No. 101—Lower class books.

Messrs. Nanjappa, Channarayapatna Taluk ; A. V. Suryanaranasetti and Nagannasetti, Arkalgud Taluk.

Summary of Representation —To avoid inconvenience to poor students, books prescribed for lower classes should not be changed year after year or oftener than once in five years.

MESSRS. NANJAPPA, SURYANARAYANA SETTI AND NAGANNA SETTI.--If it is the object of Government to spread education as much as possible, the suggestion has to be accepted. The inconveniences experienced by the school children and the parents are many. We have to incur unnecessary expenditure year after year for new books though the boys remain in the same class. Sometimes the books prescribed by the Education Department are not available for months after reopening of schools.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—Some of the text-books are not at all available and this is a real grievance.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—I know instances where English grammar and readers have been changed year after year for no reason whatsoever.

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA.—The text-books prescribed in one place are not prescribed in other places. There must be uniformity throughout.

MR. RAMASWAMY.—I suggest that the list of books to be prescribed may be notified well in time and the agents directed to stock all books beforehand so that as soon as the school re-opens the boys may be able to purchase them.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—As regards the com plaint that books prescribed are not avaliable, I admit that such difficulties existed last year owing to certain causes, but they will be avoided as far as possible in future.

DEWAN.—The matter will be investigated.

No. 102.—(*a*) Levy of education cess with taluk as unit.

Mr. Chikkegowda, Malvalli Taluk.

(*b*) Education cess collected in a taluk to be solely utilised in the same taluk for the purpose.

Mr. Bhupalam Nanjundiah, Hosdurga Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Pray that arrangements may be made to impart primary education on a large scale, in the villages of such taluks, as agree to the levy of education cess.

(*b*) Education cess collected in the district is spent from the standpoint of the whole district with the result that the taluks do not benefit in proportion to the amount collected in them and the interior parts of the district suffer in consequence. It is therefore prayed that the cess collected in a taluk may be ordered to be utilised in the same taluk for educational purposes.

MR. MALLIAH.—In some districts, though the Taluk Boards are willing to levy the education cess, the District Boards are unwilling. In such cases, the Taluk Boards should be permitted to levy the cess and the collection therefrom spent in the taluk itself.

DEWAN.—According to the proposed local self-government scheme, there will be only District Boards which will be the unit of local administration. Hence the question of Taluk Boards will not arise. The District Boards are expected to scrutinise the needs of all taluks in matters relating to educational improvements and they will certainly look to the interest of every taluk in their jurisdiction.

MR. NADIG BHASKAR RAO.—The education cess was levied on the distinct understanding that the cess realizations would be spent in the taluk in which it was levied. If this is not done now, people will lose all confidence in the promises of Government.

FIRST MEMBER.—The District Board is the competent body to deal with such matters and it is not possible to transfer this responsibility to any other agency. If this principle is not accepted, then the Village Panchayets may come forward and say that all the cess realizations of the Panchayets should be spent within their jurisdiction. Later on, each individual raiyat also may say that the cess he is paying should be spent on the education of his children.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—I fear that the taluk will be too small a unit for the administration of the cess. If certain taluks in a district are in favour of the cess and others not, it is the duty of the leading men of the former to convince and persuade the leaders of the latter to consent to the levy. Moreover, under the new local self-government scheme, the Taluk Boards will disappear and the District Boards themselves will have to administer the collections.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA.—There is an Education Committee in every District Board. The recommendations of the Committee will go before the District Board where they will be freely discussed and decided. Hence the District Board is the proper authority in the matter of the administration of the cess collections.

DEWAN.—The administration of the education cess should be left to the District Boards. It cannot be entrusted to the Taluk Boards as they have no place under the new local self-government scheme which is under consideration.

No. 103.—Particulars of Vokkaligar students receiving education in the various grades to be furnished in the Administration Report of the Education Department.

Mr. Venkatappa *alias* Chikkanna, Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—In the statistics published with the Annual Administration Report of the Education Department, a statement may be added showing the number of Vokkaligars receiving education in the various grades as is done in the case of minority communities like Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas, etc.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—This is provided for in the new forms recently prescribed.

No. 104.—Increase in the pay of teachers in primary schools.

Messrs. B. S. Venkatanagappa Setty and Sanganabasappa, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

Summary of Representation — Pray that—

(1) the pay of teachers of primary schools in taluk and district headquarters be raised to Rs. 25,

(2) the claims of primary school masters for promotion be properly considered when vacancies fall in other schools so that these teachers may reach Rs. 30 by the time they retire.

MR. SANGANABASAPPA.—The pay of primary teachers is very small and by the time of their retirement they will not get even Rs. 30 so that they cannot earn a pension of Rs. 15. It is therefore prayed that such of the teachers as have not reached Rs. 30 at the time of their retirement may be given an arbitrary pension of Rs. 15.

DEWAN.—Ordinarily a teacher in a primary school gets a minimum pay of Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 30 maximum. The grades sanctioned in the remodelling scheme have come into force from October 1923 and the probable expenditure on account of this is Rs. 80,000 per annum. Till the finances improve it is not possible to raise the salaries of primary school teachers further.

No. 105 *Rs*—the transfer of certain teachers.

Mr. Sitaramaiya, Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Frequent transfer of teachers from district to district is not only a source of trouble to the low-paid school masters, but will also tell upon the efficient working of the institution. It is requested that (1) transfer of teachers drawing Rs. 20 and below be confined to ranges and (2) that those drawing Rs. 50 and below to the district, in which they are serving.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—A circular has been recently issued to all the Inspecting Officers to the effect that too many transfers involving in some cases change of districts should be avoided as far as possible, transfers of teachers of primary schools being restricted to the district and those of Headmasters and Assistant masters of middle schools being restricted to the circle. In connection with the recent changes in the higher inspectorate, these instructions will be suitably modified so as to confine transfers of the teachers of lower grades to limited areas. Owing to the remodelling of middle schools there were some transfers of teachers from Mysore to other districts. This has no doubt caused inconvenience, but it was inevitable.

No. 106.—Opening of additional High Schools.

Mr. V. Bandaiya, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that high schools be opened wherever there is demand for them and the cost debited to " receipts under Income tax."

MR. BANDAIYA.—This representation is being brought forward in this Assembly year after year. It was understood that the income derived from Income-tax would be utilised for extending education in the State. A number of boys in the Nánjungud Town are prosecuting their studies in the moffussil high schools and many of them are put to much hardship owing to want of a high school at Nanjungud. It is therefore prayed that a high school be opened in Nanjungud.

MR. MIR MAHOMED.—I request, Sir that high schools may be opened according to population.

DEWAN.—The programme of development of high schools in the State has been laid down and effect will be given to it as funds become available for the purpose. In this programme Nanjungud has been included. Representations have also been made for high schools at Sagar and Bowringpet. We will have to go according to the sanctioned programme and also see which place requires urgent attention. More high schools will be opened according to urgency and funds available.

No. 107.—Middle Schools for boys and girls at all taluk headquarters.

Mr. G. Rajagopalachar, Gubbi Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Middle schools for boys and girls may be established at all taluk headquarters that pay education cess, particularly in places where strong public sentiment prevails against the existing aided institutions on account of the religious instruction imparted there or on account of incompetent and ill-qualified staff and the like,

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—Mission schools are intended for Christians and generally the staff employed in such schools are generally not fully qualified. In such cases, it is prayed that Government may open middle schools.

DEWAN.—There are Government middle schools in all taluk headquarters except in three places. If an aided school is working efficiently and producing good results there is no reason why a Government middle school should be opened at the place.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—There is a mission school in Gubbi and it is not working satisfactorily. Since Gubbi is also a headquarter town it is prayed that a Government middle school may opened.

DEWAN.—If there are any serious charges against the school they should be brought to the notice of the Department. As far as information is available, the Gubbi school is quite efficient and not at all behind any of the taluk headquarter middle schools. In these circumstances, it is not possible to accept your suggestion.

No. 108.—Establishment of a high school at Maddagiri.

Messrs. Lakshminarasappa, Maddagiri Taluk and Shamasastry, Maddagiri Municipality.

Summary of Representation.—Elementary Education in this sub-division is making rapid progress without any facilities for higher education. The taluks of Maddagiri, Koratagere, Pavagada and Sira are far away from Tumkur for the poor and young boys to join the high school there and even that school is also getting congested year after year. Moreover, successive Dewans have promised to grant a high school to Maddagiri. Hence it is prayed that a high school be established at Maddagiri.

MR. MIR MAHOMED.—It is a local subject and cannot be discussed.

DEWAN.—But it has been admitted as it refers to the general policy of high school education. It will therefore be taken up.

MR. SHAMA SHASTRY.—This question is being discussed from the time of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and it is high time for the Government to take it seriously into their kind consideration and grant our request. Though Maddagiri is always a place striken with famine, yet the people are willing to contribute Rs. 10,000 at once and Rs. 10,000 immediately after the school is opened.

DEWAN.—We have to follow the policy laid down in the programme for the opening of high schools in the State. It is feared that another high school will have to be opened at Tumkur owing to the large concourse of students to the present high school.

Tiptur high school has not helped the Tumkur high school in any way. As the Tumkur District has been given an additional high school, the claims of the other districts have to be considered. The question of opening more high schools is one of funds and no promise can be held out.

No. 109.—Proposal for the opening of a Faculty of Music in the Mysore University.

Mr. Shamasastry, Maddagiri Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Music develops the aesthetic side of man. In all countries other than India, this Faculty is a part of the University curriculum. Mysore stands unrivalled in the development of Karnataka music, but there are very few singers. Opening of a Faculty of Music in the University would be a great boon for people not only to eke out their livelihood, but obtain distinction abroad. It will also enable them to live a more contented and happy life. This will also enable the Education Department to replace the existing untrained music masters by persons who would be scientifically trained in the art. Therefore a Faculty of Music may be introduced in the Mysore University.

DEWAN.—What can we do with a Bachelor of Music ? With that degree, he cannot secure employment in any organization. A degree in Music will not enhance his earning power. Any how the subject will be referred to the Mysore University.

No. 110.—Increased educational facilities for children of Adidravida Community.

Mr. K. Poosamy, Kolar Gold Fields.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that Government be pleased to increase the depressed class scholarships and to grant them to at least half the number of students of the said community.

It is prayed that greater facilities for eduction may also be afforded by opening hostels in important centres such as Kolar Gold Fields.

MESSRS. PARAMASIVIAH AND MALLAPPA.—It is earnestly hoped that this request will be granted as otherwise the community is not likely to advance in the near future.

DEWAN.—A sum of Rs. 43,470 is being spent on depressed class scholarships by Government and it is distributed among 1,627 boys in addition to a varying number of girls. The school-going pupils of this community number 12,218 boys and 1, 831 girls, and it is obviously impossible on the score of expenditure to grant scholarships for half this number.

MR. S. SRIKANTIAH.—The Panchama pupils may be maintained at Government cost throughout the State.

DEWAN.—That is a new principle which cannot be accepted.

No. 111.—Excusing school fees for high school classes in the case of students of backward communities.

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur Municipality.

Summary of Representation.—School fees have been excused in the middle school classes in the case of students of all castes and communities. But students of backward communities have to pay school fees in high school classes. It is a real hardship. It is prayed that the fees may be excused in the case of backward communities in high school classes also.

MR. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY.—At present, education is made free up to the middle school grade.. Many student of the backward classes discontinue their studies after the middle school course on account of poverty. I, therefore, pray that in respect of the backward classes the high school education also may be made free.

DEWAN—Under existing orders, education is free both in the primary and middle school grades. In the high school grade, there were 1,289 backward class pupils, excluding Mahomedans and depressed classes, out of whom 319 are in receipt of scholarships. Thus one out of every four pupils gets a scholarship and one out of every five, a freeship. With primary and middle school education free and such extensive facilities as I referred to above in connection with high school education, nothing more is needed at present.

MR. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY.—My request is that as a further incentive, high school education may be also made free. Not much benefit is derived from the facilities created for middle school education unless similar facilities are given for high school education also.

DEWAN.—Government are of opinion that in the past interests of the State's Finances, it will not be possible to make high school Education free.

No. 112.—Providing increased facilities for English Education in rural schools.

Messrs. S. Hampaiya, and S. Chikmuniyappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(1) It is necessary to provide facilities for teaching English in some of the important rural schools. It is prayed that arrangements may be made for teaching English in such of the rural schools where the number of teachers is not less than three.

2. The rule that English language should be taught in schools where the strength is not less than 100 children should be modified so as to extend to schools the strength of which is not less than 50.

Education should be made compulsory in villages the population of which is not less than 1,000.

MR. HAMPIAH.—English is not being taught in many of the village schools. The pupils have got to leave the villages and go in search of English Education. Provision may be made for the teaching of English more largely. The scheme of Compulsory Education may be extended to all the villages having a population of 1,000.

FIRST MEMBER.—The Compulsory Education scheme is still in an experimental stage and it has to be extended only gradually. The scheme is not altogether free from defects.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—The Compulsory Education scheme has been introduced in about 250 places and our great difficulty has been the provision of accommodation to all the boys. It involves heavy extra expenditure not to mention the cost of staff and equipment. The resources obtained from the Education Cess are not adequate to meet the extra cost incidental to an extension of this scheme.

MESSRS. MALLAPPA AND G. PARAMASIVIAH.—You may postpone the consideration of any question, but not education. At least the question of introducing English should be favourably considered.

DEWAN.—English will be taught hereafter in all complete and incomplete middle schools and the Compulsory Education scheme will be introduced as quickly as funds permit.

No. 113.—Increasing the number of Government village elementary schools and rectifying certain wants now in the schools.

Messrs. Surappa, Bhimanna, Sira Taluk, Naranappa, Sira Municipality; P. Rama Rao, Pavagada Taluk.

Summary of Representation—Now that the education cess is being levied, it is earnestly prayed that arrangements may be made to establish village elementary schools at the rate of one school for every two villages; if that is not possible, at least one school for each of the village where there are village committees.

At present many of the existing village elementary school buildings are ill-ventilated and ill-equipped and they are quite insufficient to accommodate even 40 to 50 pupils. It is prayed that all the school buildings be provided with proper ventilation, accommodation and equipment.

MR. BHEEMANNA.—As a general rule, the village schools have not got proper equipment such as blackboards, maps, etc.

MR. HANUMANTHA SETTY.—In the Hunsur Town, the Compulsory Education scheme is in vogue. But the classes work only

in the mornings. As no school building has been provided by the Department inspite of repeated representations, the school is now held only in the mornings. Formerly the strength of primary grade boys' school was 300 which has since dwindled down to 100. The Taluk Board is prepared to pay education cess and the District Board does not agree. For this reason, our wants should not be neglected.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—This is due to want of accommodation for the school. If the member would suggest a proper building for locating the primary school, it will be taken up.

DEWAN.—In cess Districts, aided institutions are converted into Government schools and new schools opened to the extent funds are made available by the District Boards. The facilities so far created have been referred to already.

The object of Government is to give more facilities for elementary education in rural areas. We will give effect to that policy as funds permit.

No. 114.—Higher education to be rendered free to all the pupils of Bedar community in the State.

Mr. Rangadas, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of Representation—As the Bedar population in the State numbers 2,71,134 and stands 7th out of the 43 communities and as this community is very backward in education, it is prayed that free higher education may be extended to them till such time as this community takes its rank on a level with the other backward classes and that all the concessions enjoyed by the depressed classes be extended to them.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO.—The people of this community were working in the past under the Pallegars, being employed for military work. Now they are reduced to a miserable condition which has to be pitied. They therefore deserve special concessions.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—During the year 1923-24, four of the backward classes, *viz.*, Bedar, Bestha, Kuruba and Agasa, were formed into one group and for the boys belonging to this group scholarships were awarded as follows :—

		Number granted	Number of pupils
U. E. Classes	..	16	17
High School	..	55	94
Middle School	..	99	219

It will be clear from the above figures that sufficient encouragement is being given to these people.

MR. RANGADAS.—The Bedars may be treated as a separate class for purposes of scholarships.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—The Bedars may not benefit by it. Under the present arrangement scholarships intended for boys of other communities included in the group may go to them in case the pupils of other classes included in the group are not available.

DEWAN.—The present arrangements require no change.

No. 115.—Arrangements to be made for training the Nayanda boys in the art of piping.

Mr. Kempanna, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of Representation—It is prayed that as *nagaswaram* (piping) is considered indispensable on all auspicious occasions among Hindus, necessary arrangements may be made by Government to give training to all the boys of Nayanda community, as they are too poor to go outside the State for training purposes.

MR. KEMPANNA.—It is only in Mysore and Bangalore that there is some scope for people belonging to Nayanda Community to learn the art of piping which is very essential for them. Arrangements may therefore be made for the teaching of this art in all the taluks or at least in all the district headquarters. All pupils of the Nayanda Community may be given scholarships.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—It is necessary to make arrangements for imparting instruction in this art.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—One or two classes may be started for this purpose in Mysore and Bangalore in the first instance and then the system may be extended to district headquarters also when it is found convenient to do so. The help of the District Boards may, if necessary, be obtained.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—There is at present one private institution of this kind at Bangalore. Encouragement may be given to it by way of suitable grant.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—If the proposal is accepted every minor community will ask for training in its particular vocation.

DEWAN.—The Inspector-General will be requested to help the private institution at Bangalore and take steps to revive it, if it is not working.

No. 116.—Appointing English-knowing Head Masters in all the Incomplete Middle Schools and Incomplete Hindustani Schools.

Mr. Nabikhan, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of Representation—According to the New Education Memorandum 15 middle schools and about 50 incomplete

middle schools are established in the whole State, for imparting English Education in rural parts. But the existing number of incomplete middle schools is quite insufficient. Although English I and II classes are said to have been opened in these schools, the teachers employed for the purpose hardly know English. It is therefore requested that at least one English-knowing teacher may be appointed to each of these schools.

Although provision in the proportion of 1 to 4 has been made for imparting English Education in the incomplete Hindustani schools, yet the Head Masters employed are mostly men, who do not know English and they are paid Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 while those appointed to teach English get only Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, being men junior in service.

It is therefore prayed that necessary arrangements be made to appoint efficient English-knowing Head Masters in these schools.

FIRST MEMBER.—It is the policy of Government to increase the number of schools as funds permit.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—As far as possible English-knowing teachers will be given to these schools. But we have to manage with the existing persons and till these vacate their places there will be some difficulty. In the case of Hindustani schools the main difficulty is to get qualified men.

DEWAN.—The matter will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for investigation and necessary action.

No. 117.—Appointment of a Mahomedan Inspectress for Hindustani Girls' Schools.

Mr. Nabikhan, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Although it is prescribed that Mahomedan religion is to be taught in the Hindustani Girl's Schools, yet, the Inspectresses appointed to supervise these schools being non-Mahomedan in religion, this important religious instruction is likely to be neglected. It is prayed that Mahomedan Inspectresses may be appointed for all the Hindustani Girls' Schools.

MR. NABIKHAN.—There is at present no Inspectress belonging to the Mahomedan Community. An Inspectress belonging to this community may be appointed as otherwise religious instruction is likely to be neglected, the persons of other communities not being able to understand this.

DEWAN.—The Inspectress of schools has nothing to do with religion. It is not her business to give religious instruction.

MR. NABIKHAN.—A Mahomedan lady may be appointed as she can better supervise the Hindustani schools including instruction in religion. Suitable facilities must also be given for training Mahomedan ladies as Inspectresses.

DEWAN.—Qualified women are not available. If they are, they will certainly be appointed.

No. 118.—*Re* the establishment of a Panchama Boarding Home at taluk headquarters.

Mr. Doddaiya, Chitaldrug.

Summary of Representation—Instead of opening separate schools for Panchamas, a Boarding Home may be opened at the headquarter of each district, where they may also be taught leather work, weaving and other arts which have been their ancestral calling, without prejudice to their receiving literary education during ordinary school hours.

Please see discussion under representations 110 and 127.

No. 119.—Opening of Kannada Lower Secondary classes in village schools having two or more teachers.

Messrs. S. Virabhadrappa and Sati Halappa, Chitaldrug Taluk.

Summary of Representation—According to the recent orders of the Education Department primary schools have no Kannada Lower Secondary classes. The students of some villages have therefore to go to other places, where there are middle schools or incomplete middle schools and they find it inconvenient to do so. Kannada Lower Secondary classes may therefore be opened in such primary schools, where there are two or more teachers.

MR. S. HALLAPPA.—Much inconvenience is being felt at present, as boys of the primary schools who are willing to go up for the Kannada Lower Secondary examination cannot do so, as there is no Kannada Lower Secondary class in any of such schools. It may therefore be ordered that at least in schools where there are two or more teachers, opportunity may be given for boys to study for the Kannada Lower Secondary examination.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—There is provision for holding Kannada Lower Secondary classes in primary schools where there are three teachers.

MR. S. HALAPPA.—Kannada Lower Secondary classes that were being held have been abolished in some of the schools though there are three teachers. A circular may kindly be sent to all the schools drawing the attention of the teachers to the above rule.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—If the rule is not in force in any particular place, the same may be brought to notice when necessary enquiries will be made.

No. 121.—Construction of school and hostel buildings.

Messrs. O. Channabasappa, Davangere Municipality and Bhistappa, Davangere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—In connection with the erection of buildings for schools and hostels construction work has not been taken up though a considerable time has elapsed since contribution was paid. Early arrangements may be made by Government in the matter.

MR. O. CHANNABASAPPA.—Though contribution was paid by the public several years ago for the construction of school and hostel buildings, work has not been taken up in many cases. This is not desirable, as the contributors are complaining and boys are put to inconvenience for want of suitable buildings. Arrangements may be made for the commencement of work of the Davangere hostel, as contribution has already been paid.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—A list of contributions may be published for general information.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—For some of the buildings, estimates and plans are being prepared and necessary action is being taken.

DEWAN.—There are cases in which contribution has been paid and in which it has not been possible to take up the work for one reason or another. The progress of construction of such buildings depends on the amount which could be made available for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 1,65,000 has been provided in the budget for school buildings. Some of the works for which contributions have been received will no doubt be undertaken out of this amount.

No. 122.—Vocational Education.

Messrs. O. Channabasappa, Davangere Municipality and S. Bhistappa, Davangere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—As it is found difficult for students to secure posts and earn their livelihood after they finish their educational course, arrangements may be made to introduce vocational education in all places.

MESSRS. CHANNABASAPPA AND BHISTAPPA.—Owing to the increase in the number of students who have received education it is not so easy for a person to get a suitable place in Government service. So, if some vocational training is given in all places, it will not only enable the persons to lead an independent life, but also tend to increase the prosperity of the State. It is therefore prayed that vocational training may be introduced as far as possible.

DEWAN.—Government accept the principle of giving a vocational bias to our present system of education. With the

sources available either from State or cess funds arrangements have been made to give vocational instruction in 29 centres. There is also provision in the revised S. S. L. C. scheme for such training. But we cannot provide it in all centres all at once. It is purely a question of funds and facilities are being created as funds became available.

No. 123.—Grant of malnad allowance to school masters.

Mr. B. Rangarajiah, Mudgere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Education in the malnad is very backward due to the fact that teachers do not stick to their posts long on account of low pay. These officials are not given malnad allowances as in the case of those of other departments. It is very necessary that this concession should be extended to these officials also, not according to their pay, but at the rate of Rs. 5 to each individual. Due provision may be made in the next year's Budget for the grant of this necessary allowance at least in the case of teachers drawing Rs. 30 and less in the first instance, and an impetus given for the spread of education in the malnad.

MR. RANGARAJIAH.—Unlike the officials of the other departments, teachers of the Education Department in malnad do not get any malnad allowance. This is not conducive to the progress of education in the malnad, as there is much difficulty in getting good teachers. An allowance of Rs. 2 was sanctioned sometime back for village school masters of malnad. But this small amount cannot give them any substantial relief and no teacher will continue to serve in the malnad. If at least an allowance of Rs. 5 is given to every teacher drawing Rs. 30 or less it will be some inducement and we can hope to get teachers. It will also go a great way in improving the condition of the malnad at least in the course of ten years. There should be no difference in the allowance which should be uniform in the case of every teacher irrespective of pay.

DEWAN.—The subject is noted for sympathetic consideration.

No. 124.—Provision for more schools in the malnad tracts.

Mr. Manjegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Mudgere Taluk is dense malnad. The people are mostly agriculturists and are paying local and irrigation cesses in addition to enhanced rates of land assessment for several years. There are 138 villages in this taluk and the people are denied the benefits of education. There is not one primary school even for 15 villages and the result is that people are very backward in education, and the literacy may not be

even two per cent. It is therefore very necessary that a Government primary school should be given for a group of every 5 villages in order to spread education in these parts.

MR. RANGARAJIAH.—The Grant-in-aid schools in the Mudgere Taluk are not serving the purpose for which they were started. The teachers employed there, are not quite competent, with the result that the students are very backward in education and the percentage of literacy is very low. It is therfore very necessary that these schools should be converted into Government institutions. The number of schools themselves is very small and there is not even one primary school for every 15 villages. Better facilities may be provided by opening at least one primary school for five villages. Mudgere Taluk has agreed to pay the education cess and it is unfortunate that the District Board has not consented. All the same, we should not be deprived of the benefit of primary education on a more extended scale.

DEWAN.—Government are in full sympathy with the representation, but development is dependent on the levy of the education cess. The Inspector-General of Education will however be requested to prepare a scheme for more educational facilities in the Mudgere Taluk.

No. 125.—Providing sufficient number of seats in schools and colleges for failed candidates.

Messrs. Meer Mahomed and T. Basettyappa, Tarikere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that arrangements may be made to provide seats in schools and colleges for candidates who have not been successful in the examination so that they may prosecute their studies in the second year without trouble.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—As the proposer of this subject is absent, I beg to request that I may kindly be permitted to speak on his behalf. Students who have not been successful in the examination and desiring to join the school for the second year are not provided seats on the ground of want of accommodation. There might be a student who might have failed only in one subject and it is a great hardship if he is not given a seat in the second year. I therefore request that in the allocation of seats, preference should be given to plucked candidates over new entrants.

CHIEF SECRETARY.—This year every one was given a seat.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—For two or three months they were not given seats at all until after considerable agitation the authorities agreed to hold morning classes for them. The plight of a large number of boys during that period of suspense cannot be

described. It was difficult for them even to interview the authorities. I think it is high time that something is done to remove the grievances of these plucked students when they want to join a school or college again.

FIRST MEMBER.—This question arises only in the case of institutions where Chemistry and Physics are taught and where it is not possible to accommodate more than a particular number of candidates. As regards schools where History and Economics are taught, there will not be much difficulty as morning classes can be easily arranged as has been done this year.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—This year students were not at all given seats even after two months. It is nothing, but mere waste of time. The school-going number is increasing every day and it is therefore necessary that Government must take up this question seriously in their hands and make necessary arrangements to provide sufficient accommodation to the failed students by at least putting up additional buildings.

DEWAN.—It is not correct to say that there was any trouble this year. As for next year, the requirements will be examined well in advance and necessary steps taken in time.

No. 126.—Training in Unani and Ayurvedic medicines in the Medical College.

Messrs. Dalvoi Basalingappa, and Gojjanur Chennappa, Sagar Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Now that a Medical College is established in the State, it is prayed that the students in the Medical College may also be trained in Unani and Ayurvedic medicines as some diseases which are incurable by western medicines are curable by them.

MR. DALVOI BASALINGAPPA.—The educated westerners have carried away indigenous herbs from this country only to resell at exorbitant prices. We have very valuable drugs in Mysore, with which even cases pronounced incurable by western medicines have been cured by Ayurvedic and Unani systems. It is therefore very necessary that the students in the Medical College should also be trained in Unani and Ayurvedic medicines. The introduction of such a course, is beneficial not only to the people, but is also very profitable to Government. Of course, Government might incur some expenditure at the beginning. But considering the utility the expenditure is nothing.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—This may be taken up as an optional subject in the Medical College.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—This question was considered by the University in connection with the course of studies for the Medical

College and it was considered that it might be taken up after the Faculty is recognised outside the State.

DEWAN.—The subject will be referred to the Medical Faculty.

No. 127.—Construction of Model Panchama Boarding Schools for malnad districts.

Mr. A. Ananthiah, Shimoga Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The Panchamas of malnad, so far, have not been benefited by the concession shown to them. Unless they are provided with boarding schools, one in Shimoga District and others in other malnad districts, no good can come out of the several concessions so far shown to them. It is prayed that Panchama boarding schools may be caused to be established in the malnad districts.

MR. ANANTIAH.—Boarding facilities are now confined to Bangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur and Tumkur. The Panchama students in the interior of the malnad have no facility to move to the towns and obtain education. It is desirable to open Panchama hostels in every taluk headquarter town. They can be improved only by this means and the question of untouchability, etc., can be gradually solved. If this is not done, all our talk about the amelioration of the Panchamas will be mere lip sympathy. Many an attempt to open schools for their benefit has met with opposition from the villagers. The moment the social workers leave the place, the local politics come into play and the all useful work will be undone. For the whole of the malnad there is only one Panchama boarding school at Chikmagalur and pupils have to go a distance of 70 to 80 miles to reach it. Orders may be issued for opening a boarding school in Shimoga, the cost thereof being met from the savings in the current year's education budget.

DEWAN.—So far as Government are concerned, there is no difference of opinion in the matter of advancing the interests of the Depressed classes. It is all a question of funds. Already, there are boarding schools in Mysore, Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Tumkur.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMIAH.—The opening of a Panchama boarding school at Hassan has been promised, but not carried out so far. It is an urgent necessity.

FIRST MEMBER.—They may join the boarding schools at Mysore and Chikmagalur which are close by.

DEWAN.—The policy of Government is to establish gradually Panchama boarding schools in all the district headquarters and we shall do what we can as far as possible.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO.—The Depressed classes in the Kolar Gold Fields have not got sufficient facilities. There are a lot of poor boys here, sons of coolies working in the mines, and there is not a single boarding school in the whole Kolar District. There is one Panchama school at Robertsonpet which is inadequate. It is very necessary to open a boarding school in Champion Reefs or its vicinity.

MR. RAMASWAMI.—The parents of the Depressed classes are reluctant to send their children to schools because, they will thereby lose the little money that will otherwise be earned by the children. It is, therefore, desirable to give the parents some money grant to compensate them for this pecuniary loss.

DEWAN.—Government have already tried that experiment and have found it useless. The new curricula of studies provide for part-time work and part-time education.

As regards the hostels, Government will consider the question of opening them at Shimoga and Kolar Gold Fields.

No. 128.—Vacation in the rainy season instead of in summer.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar, T. Ramanna and H. S. Venkatappa, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The pupils that attend primary schools in the malnad find it very inconvenient to go to schools in the rainy season. It is prayed that they may be granted vacation in the rainy season instead of in summer.

DEWAN.—A monsoon vacation in the malnad was tried in the past and was given up on the representation of the Representative Assembly members of the malnad during the Birthday Session of 1921. The rainy season is the healthiest season. In summer season, students may suffer from malaria and other diseases and all of them will remain in their houses without attending schools at all.

MR. RAMANNA.—In the rainy season some of the students have to attend to agricultural occupations also.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—It is not possible to arrange the vacation to suit the convenience of every one. The students that attend primary schools in taluk headquarters want vacation during summer. With regard to rural schools, there is a large body of opinion that it would be convenient to have vacation during the harvest season in the malnad—middle of February to middle of March—and this is proposed to be tried shortly.

DEWAN.—In Cochin and Travancore where they have heavy rains, vacation is not given during the rainy season. This proposal cannot be accepted.

No. 129.—Disbursement of pay of village school masters.

Mr. K. Gurulingappa, Honnali Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that the pay of the masters of schools within 10 miles of taluk headquarters may be arranged to be disbursed through peons or by means of money orders since the present practice of their going to Taluk Office, to obtain their pay, causes great inconvenience to their school work.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—It is not desirable to entrust the money to a peon for obvious reasons. There is also not much advantage in introducing the money order system as in many cases the teachers will have to go in person to the Post Office at the taluk headquarters for payment of the money order

MR. BHASKARAPPA.—Shekdars may be authorised to disburse the pay of the masters.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—He has got lot of work and cannot attend to this. Of course there are certain defects and inconveniences in the present system.

DEWAN.—We will consider the proposal to reduce the limit from 10 to 5 miles.

No. 134.—Alteration of the design of primary school buildings.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegoda, Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The design now adopted by the Education Department for the construction of primary school buildings does not provide for doors and windows and the materials used are unsound; hence it is requested that the design may be suitably altered.

MR. VEEREGOWDA.—These buildings are not even fit for keeping cattle. The walls are very low. Even the third class buildings are estimated to cost Rs. 1,400 and with this amount, a much neater and well-ventilated building can be erected.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—I quite agree with my friend in regard to the ill-ventilated school buildings. I request that the walls may be raised a little higher.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—In all parts of India, the question of a suitable design for educational buildings has been fully discussed. After considerable discussion, buildings of the same type as we have adopted in Mysore, but with cheaper materials have been recommended by the Commissioner of Education for India. In Ceylon, Travancor, and other parts of India, buildings of this kind are in use. While it is possible to have neater buildings for Rs. 1,400 they cannot accommodate more than 30 pupils, but for the same cost we can accommodate 60 students in each building. There may be some inconveniences here and there,

but they may be rectified later on. We have dispensed with doors and windows in the interests of economy. These designs have been scrutinised and approved by the late Chief Engineer, Mr. Rice. During the rainy season the school may either be closed for some days or some arrangement made to prevent rain water from getting inside the building. We are going to keep the height of the walls hereafter at 5 or 5½ feet instead of at 3 feet.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—The plan is all right, but the foundation is not strong.

MR. VEEREGOWDA.—Instead of raising the walls to 5½ feet they may be raised to 9½ feet.

DEWAN.—These are new type designs approved by Government after 2 years' discussion. We may see for some time how they work before thinking of changing them.

No. 135.—Grant of separate allotments for the maintenance of middle and primary school buildings.

Messrs. B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk, B. Srinivasa Iyengar and R. Subba Rao, Anekal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that a definite and separate annual allotment may be given for the ordinary maintenance of middle and primary school buildings.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENAGR.—The current year's provision of Rs. 20,000 is for all buildings. Instead of giving it as a lumpsum, let it be fixed districtwar. It may then be possible to set apart separate allotments for primary and middle schools. Unless this is done these latter schools will be altogether neglected.

DEWAN.—The allotment is probably insufficient. The questions of systematic repairs to school buildings will be investigated.

No. 136.—Formation of a Committee to enquire into the details of education progress.

Mr. S. Srikantaiya, Mysore University.

Summary of Representation.—That a Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Education, one representative each of the University, Representative Assembly, Legislative Council, and the Education Board, with the Vice-Chancellor of the University as Chairman may be appointed to consider and make detailed recommendations on the following :—

(i) Co-ordination of different grades of education in the State.

(ii) The needs and requirements of vocational education and training.

(iii) A survey and preparation of a map to show the educational progress and needs of the country.

DEWAN.—Why is a special committee required ?

MR. SRIKANTAIYA.—For investigation of important questions.

DEWAN.—We are publishing a quinquennial review which will give you all necessary statistics. If you want information on any technical matter you may refer to the Education Board. The first item mentioned by you has been included in the programme of the Education Board.

MR. SRIKANTAIYA.—Of course it has been included in the programme of the Education Board, but nothing has been done in the matter as yet. We are not given the proceedings.

DEWAN.—Are not the proceedings published in the Gazette ?

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—No, sir.

DEWAN.—A committee of the kind proposed is quite unnecssary. But the question of publishing the proceedings in the Gazette will be considered.

No. 139.—Annual repairs to branch channels.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Kattehalli Giddegowda and Bale Venkataramiah, Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The annual repairs of branch channels may, like major channels, be undertaken at Government cost.

MR. RAMANNA.—Branch channels are not being repaired annually and in consequence the lands at the tail end of the channels do not get sufficient water for cultivation. On account of inadequate water-supply good crops cannot be raised and hence the Government are not also realising the amount of revenue that they ought to. So in the interests of both the raiyats and the Government, the repairs of these channels may, like major channels, be caused to be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

If the Government cannot undertake the repairs of these branch channels, at least the *kandayam* on the lands for which there is not sufficient water-supply may be reduced.

SECOND MEMBER.—It is the duty of the raiyats to attend to the repairs of these channels and to see that they get proper supply of water required for their cultivation. If they do not do their legitimate work Government cannot be expected to forego their revenue.

MR. LINGEGOWDA.—Generally the raiyats do not repair these channels. The few raiyats who attend to these repairs see that they get the water required for the cultivation of their lands and thereby the lands down below the channel suffer. It is better therefore that some arrangements may be made for equal distribution of water to all the lands fed by the channels.

DEWAN.—This question has been discussed on several occasions in this house and it has been decided that it is the duty of the raiyats to attend to the repairs of these branch channels. Originally there were only 106 miles of channels, but now the total number of miles of branch channels comes to nearly more than 200. According to the revenue policy of Government, it is the duty of the raiyats to repair them. This has been the practice from time immemorial and there is no reason to go against the established principle. If the raiyats do not do the repairs that is because there is no agreement among them. When a similar question came up in 1896 in the Assembly, the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer clearly enunciated the policy in the matter and said that it would be a violation of the standing orders of Government if the branch channels are to be repaired by Government. If the Government undertake the repairs, a cess will have to be levied from the raiyats and even if the raiyats agree to pay it, the total collection will be hardly sufficient for the work and complaints will surely begin to pour in for every minor repair or silt-clearing even though the cost involved is very small. It may be asked what should become of the channels if neither the Government nor the raiyats attend to their repairs. To meet this case, I may say that in the new local self-government scheme matters of this kind will have to be decided by the Village Panchayets. They may easily raise a cess and keep the channels in good repairs.

No. 140.—Channel Offence Cases

Messrs. M. C. Lingegowda and S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that Executive Engineers be empowered to enquire into and decide Channel Offence Cases.

MR. LINGEGOWDA.—Lands at the tail end of the channels do not get sufficient water for cultivation as a result of cross bunds erected by the raiyats or portions of channels being deepened on the higher levels. If complaints are made to the revenue authorities, they take an unduly long time to dispose of them. It is therefore prayed that the Executive Engineer be empowered to enquire into and decide these cases.

DEWAN.—This aspect of the case may be discussed along with the Irrigation Bill. If this power is given to the Public Works Department, the whole raiyat population will rise up in arms. It is the intention of the people that the Public Works Department should not be given this power, but that the Revenue Officers should have this control. The distribution of water should rest with the Public Works Department, but the administration should be in the hands of the Revenue Department. This is the

system in vogue in the channel districts of Godavari and the Punjab.

MR. MALLAIAH.—The Revenue Department take their own time to dispose of these matters. If the Public Works Officers are empowered to try these offences on the spot and fine the people responsible, the grievances of the people will, I hope, be redressed as early as possible and there will be no room for complaint.

SECOND MEMBER.—No member of this house will agree to this suggestion. The Revenue Department must have this power.

Several members stood up and said that this power should be exercised by the Revenue Department.

DEWAN.—I quite agree. The suggestion cannot be accepted.

No. 141.—Construction of Bavanahalli tank of Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

Mr. Pattabhiramasetty, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The construction of Bavanahalli new tank was started about five or six years ago and it was twice stopped. Large amounts by way of contribution have been collected from the raiyats of Chiknayakanhalli owning bagayet lands below the tank. It is prayed that the work may be started again early.

DEWAN.—The representation will be noted.

No. 142.—Water supply in all channels during summer.

Mr. Siddegowda, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that arrangements may be made to supply water in all the channels for agricultural purposes during summer.

MR. SIDDEGOWDA.—I request that arrangements may be made for the supply of water, for at least four days in a month for agricultural purposes during summer in the channels fed by rivers.

SECRETARY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Originally water was not being given during summer, but now arrangements have been made for a hot-weather supply. No water could be given above Krishnarajasagara, but water-supply will be given if available on a payment of one rupee per acre below Krishnarajasagara.

MR. BANDIAH.—Originally water was being given during hot-weather, for a few days in a month for the sake of manure crops under some nalas such as Ramaswami Nala, etc. This may be allowed now also. We are prepared to pay the fee.

DEWAN.—As for hot-weather supplies for channels above the Krishnarajasagara, they will be given to the extent of the

supply available in the river on payment of cess. No supplies are available in the river for supply to all the lands under the channels above Krishnarajasagara.

No. 143.—Sale of grass on channel bunds in auction sale.

Mr. Mayegowda, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that the system of selling grass growing on channel bunds in auction either to contractors or villagers, be stopped as the bunds will be greatly damaged. In consideration of this difficulty, the Government had put a stop to these sales.

MR. MAYEGOWDA.—There is not much income from this arrangement, but on the other hand, there is much damage done to the bunds as cattle will be allowed to graze on the bunds.

DEWAN.—This subject was discussed in the Assembly in 1907 and it was ordered in 1908 that the practice of allowing cattle to graze on the channel bunds should be stopped on account of danger to the bunds, but that the grass should be cut and sold annually. This practice has been in vogue during the last 16 years and so far no trouble has been experienced and there is no reason to change the practice.

No. 144.—Annual maintenance of major and minor tanks.

Messrs. B. Narayan Reddi, and Chikkanarasi Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Regarding the annual maintenance of major and minor tanks, the officers of the Public Works Department do not give sufficient notice to the raiyats of the village, fixing their liability. They follow an unusual procedure. They prepare an estimate, execute the maintenance work and then cause the cost to be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. It is necessary that raiyats should in the first instance be duly intimated of their responsibility and if they fail to do the maintenance work within an appointed time, then further steps may be taken departmentally. It is prayed that clear orders may be passed in this matter.

SECOND MEMBER.—The existing rules on the subject are clear and definite. According to them, raiyats are responsible for the maintenance of the tanks and only when the raiyats fail to do the work, will the Public Works Department come in. Individual instances of the violation of the rules may be brought to the notice of the Government.

MR. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA.—Sometimes during the rainy season the Public Works Department asked the raiyats to do maintenance work which it would be impossible at that season to

undertake. Also, ample notice should be given to the raiyats that they have to do some maintenance works. I know of cases in which hardly a week's notice was given.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—During the last distress season, one week's previous notice was given to the raiyats and as the raiyats did not come up in obedience to the notice, the Public Works Department had to do the work itself.

SECOND MEMBER.—It is the duty of the raiyats to do the work early enough and if they fail to do it even after notice, the Department has to interfere, but there is no objection in individual cases of hardship to extend the time.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—One week's time now allowed is quite inadequate and this limit should be increased.

DEWAN.—The suggestion is noted.

No. 145.—Raising the level of the road at several places on the Shimoga-Tirthahalli Road.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar, T. Ramanna and H. S. Venkatappa Gowda, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—At several places, the level of the road from Shimoga to Tirthahalli is very low and consequently the water from the Tunga river easily flows on the road making traffic impracticable. It is prayed that the level of the road at such low places be raised to a sufficient height so that the water may not rush on the road.

MR. ANANTIAH.—This is a necessary bit of work. The late Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar had a survey made some years ago, but nothing was done. Between milestones 22 and 23 on the Shimoga-Tirthahalli road for instance the level is so very low that traffic will be very much obstructed during rainy and flood seasons.

DEWAN.—I am afraid it is very difficult and costly to raise the level of the road or to have the whole length realigned. A survey will however be ordered and the matter investigated.

No. 146.—Construction of a dam along the left bank of the Tunga river in the Shimoga Town.

Messrs. Dummi Panchaksharappa, Shimoga Municipality and G. P. Rangappa, Honnali Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The river Tunga is silted with sand to the depth of 11 feet and has become shallow. If no immediate action is taken to prevent flow of the water over the bund, the whole town of Shimoga will be washed away within a course of one or two years. It is therefore prayed that a dam, along the left bank of the river from Segehatti to as far as the bridge, be ordered to be constructed early with a thick five feet wall thereon.

DEWAN.—The Chief Engineer is investigating the question. This is a technical matter and it is not possible to make any promise. Government have called for a special report. After the receipt of this report, the Municipal Council will be consulted and the question considered.

No. 147.—Communication between Mysore and Kollegal and other places.

Mr. Venkatappa *alias* Chikkanna, Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that Government may be pleased to arrange for the restoration of communication between Mysore and Kollegal and other places by constructing the washed-off bridge across Cauvery near Sivasamudram.

DEWAN.—The question is engaging the attention of Government.

No. 148.—Appointment of a special officer to deal with the restoration of major and minor tanks.

Mr. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.—That a Special Officer to deal with the restoration of major and minor tanks throughout the State be appointed as early as possible.

No. 149.—Restoration of new minor tanks for which contributions have been paid.

Messrs. B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk, B. Srinivasa Iyengar and R. Subba Rao, Anekal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that new minor tanks may be taken up for restoration as many raiyats have already paid contributions and works are pending sanction.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In reply to an interpellation, the Government said that they would not take up new works until all the old works were completed. But in cases where the raiyats have paid contribution, there is no reason why the works should not be taken up immediately. I request that the Government will take up contribution works first, in preference to new works.

DEWAN.—I have given some information about this in my opening speech. Government hope to be in a position to make increased grants for this purpose in future. A list of all minor tanks which are fit for restoration has been prepared and every attempt will be made to proceed with the contribution works.

No. 150.—Increase of the capacity of tanks by the removal of silt and raising the waste-weir.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is requested that the capacity of tanks may be increased by the removal of silt or raising the waste-weir.

MESSRS. VEEREGOWDA AND HANUMEGOWDA.—This is an important matter as otherwise raiyats under the tank will be put to very great inconvenience and trouble owing to want of sufficient supply of water for their lands.

SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Increasing the capacity of tank by removal of silt is not a sound proposal as the cost involved would be prohibitive and as it will not permanently increase the capacity of the tanks. There will therefore be only one course open, namely, to raise the weirs as far as possible and construct new tanks and abandon the silted ones. Action is being taken on these lines and any specific instances of the hardship, if brought to notice, will be investigated.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—If the waste-weir is raised, some lands higher up will get submerged to which the raiyats will not agree and it would be necessary to give compensation to the owners of such lands. In these circumstances, I think the only possible solution is to retain such atchkats as would be irrigated by the tank and convert the remainder into dry.

SECOND MEMBER.—I am afraid the raiyats will not agree to such a proposal.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—For wet cultivation it is very necessary to have water in the tank. It has to be seen whether the water would be sufficient to supply the needs of the whole atchkat under the tank. The Revenue Department do not take steps to raise the *cody*, while the Engineering Department say that the capacity of the tanks is adequate. Between the two, the raiyats have to pay wet assessment on lands on which no wet crops could be grown for want of water. Raiyats are thus experiencing very many difficulties and no redress has so far been given to them. It would be better if the existing atchkat under such tanks is limited to such as can be cultivated from the available supply of water and assessment on the rest of the lands is fixed at dry rates. As the rates have recently been raised and the suffering of the raiyats has further increased, the question of levying half rates at once on the atchkat may be considered.

SECOND MEMBER.—In many instances it is not possible to remove the silt from tanks and thereby increase their capacity.

Your representation is that if all the lands under the tanks cannot be irrigated by means of the water in the tank, the dry assessment may be levied in the case of lands which cannot be so irrigated by the water of the tank. This is not practicable nor will the raiyats agree to such a proposal. It is also not possible, nor correct, to halve the assessment on the whole atchkat as suggested by you.

Several of the members stood up and opposed the idea of converting wet into dry lands.

DEWAN.—In regard to the removal of silt, the professional opinion is that it is a very costly process and provides no permanent remedy as silting will occur again. If the general opinion of the members here is thatin the alternative, the atchkat should be reduced according to the quantity of water available and in favour of re-classification of some of the wet atchkat into dry, we shall consider it. A detailed examination or survey of tanks with a view to determine the quantity of water available for supply and the total extent of lands that it can irrigate and the re-classification of achkat based thereon would require a large staff of Public Works Department and Settlement Officers and the cost involved would be enormous. I may however give an assurance that individual cases of hardship that may be brought to the notice of Government will be considered. If money is available I am of opinion that the only thing that can be done is to go on with the restoration of minor tanks under a definite programme. Such a programme has been laid down and Government will do all that is necessary to give relief to the people.

No. 151.—Restoration of silted tanks to their normal level.

Messrs. B. Narayana Reddi and Chiknarasi Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.

Messrs. Venkatarayareddi, Chikballapur Taluk and Lakshmappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—A large number of tanks have been silted up and their capacity has considerably diminished. The atchkat is not reduced but in most cases, it has been increasing year after year, with the result that water supply is very scanty and crops fail in consequence. It is prayed that the question may be investigated and silted tanks restored to their original capacity by raising the waste-weirs.

At least 10 minor tanks in each taluk should be arranged to be restored every year.

MR. N. NARAYANA REDDI.—It is prayed that silted tanks may at least be restored to their normal capacity by raising the waste-weirs and that if all the tanks cannot be taken up immediately, the same may be spread over a number of years. It would

be sufficient if some 10 minor tanks in each taluk could be arranged to be restored every year.

DEWAN.—This subject has already been discussed in connection with the previous representation. All that is possible is being done. This is an old question and can be satisfactorily solved, after therestoration of the minor tanks on a larger scale which the Government have in view. It is not possible to reduce the atchkat as requested.

No. 152.—Seats in third class carriages in Railways.

Messrs. B. Siddalinga Setti and B. Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Pray that arrangements may be made not to permit more than the prescribed number of passengers to sit in a compartment.

MR. B. SIDDALINGA SETTY.—It is within the knowledge of Government that 3rd class carriages are generally overcrowded and that more number of passengers than are prescribed in the rules are admitted to the 3rd class carriages so that there is a great deal of overcrowding in third class carriages. This causes great inconvenience which may be obviated by providing more carriages.

DEWAN.—Overcrowding occurs only during seasons like Birthday and Dasara when special trains are run to convey passengers. At ordinary times the rush is not likely to be very great. My experience is that normally the trains are not full. On the Mysore-Arsikere line I have seen trains only half full.

MR. SOORAPPA.—The overcrowding is due partly to the fact that the passengers have no time to look round and crowd into the nearest carriage available. Thus in Mysore passengers are not allowed to the platform until a few minutes before the train time. The Police and Station officials stand at the entrance and forcibly prevent passengers trying to go into the platform. Such a hardship is not experienced in Bangalore. It would be a great convenience to the passengers travelling with their families if they are allowed to go to the platform freely without any interference.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—One other difficulty is that tickets are not freely issued to passengers. In the Mysore Station for example, passengers find it very difficult to get tickets and in more cases than one they can never get tickets without tipping the constable standing at the front of the booking office window. The travelling public are not only put to inconvenience but also to extra cost in obtaining tickets. Some arrangement should be made whereby passengers would not find it difficult to obtain tickets.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—This question has been repeatedly brought before this Assembly during the last three years. While relief was promised nothing has actually been done. I even addressed a letter to the Railway Department in the matter but no improvement seems to have taken place. My suggestion is that the present restriction that persons entering the platform must possess platform tickets should be removed. There should be free access to the public to the platform and this will minimise a lot of inconvenience that is now felt. To obviate the difficulty in obtaining tickets, it is necessary that tickets should be sold in more than one place.

MR. MALLAIAH.—Police Sub-Inspectors and Constables are put on duty at Station Platforms and they are generally very rude to the travelling public during busy seasons. I have seen actual instances when they have beaten the public. My suggestions are that there should be no platform tickets; that all ought to have free access to the platform; that the present difficulties in the way of obtaining tickets must be redressed and that whenever there is a large number of people on the platform, a responsible officer should be present to see to the convenience of the passengers and arrange for a special train, if need be.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—In the Mysore City Station people are all crowded in the Waiting Room and as soon as the train arrives from Chamarajapuram, the waiting room door is opened and there will be confusion on the platform. This is also to be remedied.

DEWAN.—We will refer your representations to the Railway Department for necessary action. Whatever is possible will be done.

No. 153.—Railway from Kadur to Chikmagalur.

Messrs. B. Keshaviah, S. Honnappiah, Chikmagalur Taluk, and Syed Peer Sab, Chikmagalur.

Summary of Representation.—Out of all the district headquarter towns in the State it is only Chikmagalur that has not got the railway communication. Railway cess was levied in this district over six years ago on the promise that Chikmagalur would be connected with railway. The promise has not been fulfilled till now. By connecting Chikmagalur with railway, the malnad parts which are now cut off from the open country and which are getting gradually depopulated will have facilities to improve. If the construction of the railway be burdened on the District Board, it is not possible to expect the work to be accomplished in the near future. The cost of the construction

may not now be so heavy as compared with the estimate prepared during the time of the war. It is one of the important duties of the Government to give railway communication in the country especially in the malnad parts. It is therefore requested that arrangements may kindly be made early to construct the railway from Kadur to Chikmagalur.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—An estimate was formerly prepared for the construction of a railway line from Kadur to Chikmagalur at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs. That was when the prices of railway materials were high. These prices have now fallen and the estimates would not now exceed Rs. 25 lakhs. The District Board has now Rs. 4,20,000 and by the time the operations commence they will guarantee Rs. 6 lakhs. If the Government can give another Rs. 6 lakhs, it will make twelve and the railway authorities may commence work until a loan for the balance is floated. If this is done, it will infuse some confidence in the people who have paid the railway cess. In regard to the loan, we prepared a prospectus and sent it to the Government for approval three years ago. We do not know what has happened.

DEWAN.—The Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway will, while being a costly project, not pay us until the Bangalore-Harihar Section now in the hands of the M. & S. M. Railway is resumed. That would be in the year 1937. If, however, the District Board is prepared to send a resolution to the Government showing the amount proposed to be raised as a loan and the amount that would be set apart for sinking fund, etc., the matter will be further considered.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH.—The Mysore-Arsikere line is under the management of the State and its income is likely to be enhanced if Chikmagalur is connected with Hassan by railway *via* Belur. We are prepared to pay the railway cess. This line running as it does through Mysore country will benefit us and open up a good part of the Malnad country.

DEWAN.—We shall refer this question to the standing Committee for Railways.